



THE

Copper Plate Magazine.

OR

Elegant Cabinet of Picturesque Prints.

CONSISTING OF

SUBLIME AND INTERESTING

Views

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Beautifully Engraved by the Most

EMINENT ARTISTS

from the Paintings and Drawings of the

FIRST MASTERS.

VOL. II

LONDON.

PRINTED FOR

J. WALKER, Engraver, N° 16, Rossmans Street, Clerkenwell.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

IT is already observed in an Advertisement to the former volume, that there are but few examples of universal approbation equal to that with which the *Copper-Plate Magazine* has been honoured.

The Proprietor, therefore, duly impressed with the highest sense of his obligations to the public, for their voluntary and liberal encouragement, thinks it both a duty and privilege to return his most grateful acknowledgments, not only to his numerous Subscribers, but also to such of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who have furnished him with Pictures or Drawings for some of the most beautiful subjects, and to those celebrated Artists whose names appear to the Prints, who have so kindly, and many of them so freely supplied him with great part of the valuable originals that have been published in this and the former volume; besides many other Pictures and Drawings from the pencils of P. Sandby, Esq. R. A. — Marlow, Esq. Mr. Dayes, Draftsman to the Duke of York, Mr. Laporte, Mr. W. Turner, &c. &c. in reserve for the THIRD VOLUME; nor is his gratitude less to those friendly Correspondents who have favoured him with descriptions of several important Views, which otherwise could not have been inserted with that accuracy for which this Work has acquired so much credit.

Notwithstanding the great advance in paper and workmanship since the commencement of this Publication, the latter Numbers, he trusts, will be found equal in every respect to the former. And that ACCURACY, BEAUTY, and UNIFORMITY may continue to be the distinguishing characteristics of the *Copper-Plate Magazine*, the Proprietor pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to retain those high and invaluable distinctions.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that a work of this nature, in a style so elegantly finished, at the very moderate price of only One Shilling per number, each containing Two such PRINTS, with suitable Descriptions, could not have acquired its present reputation, if it had not been so highly favoured by a generous Public; nor is it possible to proceed in such a Publication, without a continuance of that patronage which the *Copper-Plate Magazine* has hitherto received. And so long as its present Friends consider their own assistance necessary to its success, it is presumed that, while they afford the same, they will not be backward in recommending the Work to those whom they know to be unacquainted with its value.

The Proprietor, thus aided, flatters himself that this *Monthly Cabinet of Picturesque Engravings*, from the most interesting and beautiful Scenes in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES, will not only form the cheapest, but indisputably the grandest, the most important, and voluminous assemblage of the kind, and for the price, that has ever yet been offered to the public: therefore, with the pleasing hopes of ever meeting a reward for his exertions, he will cheerfully proceed, relying on that encouragement, which a liberal and discerning nation is always ready to bestow on a work like this, where sublimity, utility, and rational entertainment are so evidently connected.



W. Turner del. by Walter & Son from an Original Drawing by Turner.

Published, March 1794, by John Walker, A. S. 21, Abchurch Lane, London.

CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY.

PLATE II.

NUMB. XXVI.

THIS very ancient metropolitan see of England, and which is a city and county of itself, stands at the distance of fifty-six miles from London, in the direct road to Dover, Margate, and other parts of the coast. Indeed, of such remote antiquity is the city of CANTERBURY, that it is even reported to have been built nine hundred years before the birth of Christ.

The cathedral, partly built by Ethelbert, the first christian king of Kent, was converted from a heathen temple, by St. Augustine, and consecrated under the name of Christ Church. It was, however, pillaged and burnt by the Danes, in 711; it again suffered greatly by fire 1043; and was a third time destroyed by fire, in 1174; and though began to be rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, did not get finally completed till the time of Henry V. The middle tower is two hundred and thirty-five feet in height; and, before the Reformation, the cathedral contained no less than thirty-seven altars.

Seven kings, and many other noble and illustrious personages, lie buried in this church: and the shrine of Thomas à Becket, who was murdered there, was so much frequented, in the ages of superstition, by pilgrims and other devotees, that their offerings were said, by Erasmus, to make "the chapel shine all over with rare and very large jewels;" and Dugdale observes, that the plate and jewels belonging to Becket's tomb filled two chests, which required eight men each to remove them.

The city had once an exchange, a mint, strong walls with turrets, a deep ditch, and a large internal rampart. The two gates of St. Augustine's monastery, next the town, are still remaining, and have a very stately appearance. It is from what was the inside of this monastery, that the annexed view is taken, in which the back of one of the remaining gates forms a most conspicuous object.

There are in this city six wards, denominated from it's six gates: with fifteen parish churches; several free schools, one of which is called the King's; and seven hospitals. There is also a fine conduit, erected by Archbishop Abbot; and, at the West Gate, a gaol for criminals.

The city, which is about three miles in circumference, chiefly consists of four streets, which centre at St. Andrew's church.

The Stower runs through the city; over which is a good bridge, rebuilt in 1769.

The ruinous spot, called Dungeon Hill, has recently, with great and commendable public spirit, been converted into a most delightful promenade for the citizens, by Mr. Simmons, the very respectable printer of the Kentish Gazette, at an expence, as it is said, of not less than 2000l.

From the vast numbers of Jews formerly resident in CANTERBURY, there is a place still called Jewry Lane; and the French refugees established in this city a manufacture of silk, which before the decline of that trade sent vast quantities to London.

There has lately been a fine cotton-mill erected for the manufacture of Canterbury muslins, &c.

The neighbourhood of CANTERBURY is rendered exceedingly beautiful, by the innumerable plantations of hops, and the rich Kentish orchards, which furnish large supplies for the London markets.

CANTERBURY brawn is also well known to the London citizens; who, to do them justice, leave no part of the world unsearched for table delicacies.



Placed as engraved by Heath, from an Original Drawing by G. Kneller.

Published March 1799, by J. Baskin, 17, Newman's Street, London.

DANSON HILL, Kent.

DANSON HILL

NUMB. XXVI.

PLATE LII.

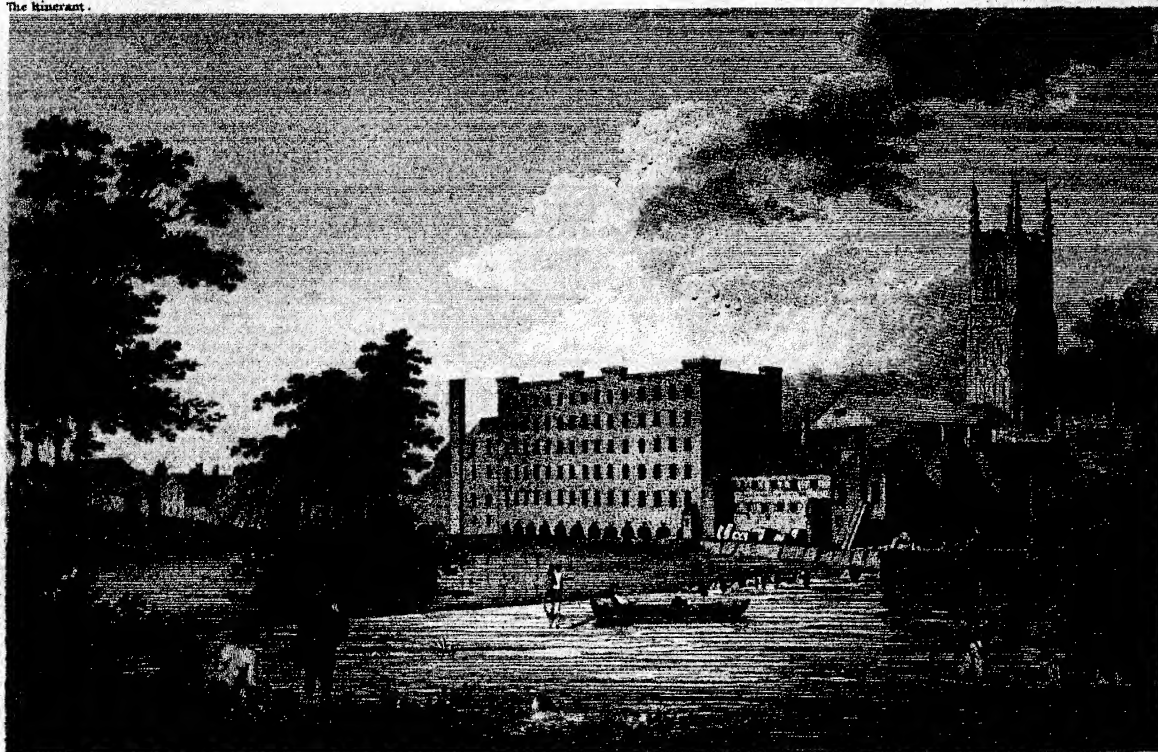
THIS elegant modern edifice, the seat of Sir JOHN BOYD, Bart. is situated in the parish of Bexley, in the county of Kent; and presents itself conspicuously to every traveller, between the ten and eleven mile stones, on the Dover road from London, a little beyond Wellen, to the right: being at no great distance from Belvidere House, the fine seat of Lord Eardley, which stands on the left of Wellen.

The house derives it's name from the elevation on which it is erected, called DANSON HILL; near which also stands a good modern building, the residence of J. Baring, Esq.

DANSON HILL House is uniformly built, having two handsome wings; and it contains several capital apartments, fitted up and furnished with suitable elegance and taste.

The grounds are judiciously laid out, and the scenery is enriched by a fine sheet of water; which, crowned by the adjoining woods, and beautiful plantations, produces a charming effect.

The Llanerch.



Engraved by Walter's from an Original Drawing by J. A. Smith Esq.

Published April 15 1798 by G. Walker, No. 16. St. James's Street.

DERBY.

DERBY.

NUMB. XXVII.

PLATE LIII.

THIS town, which is the capital of the county of the same name, is situated on the western bank of the Derwent, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six miles from London. It had walls formerly; and, in the south-east corner, there once stood a castle, of which there are not now the smallest remains. The Danes, who held their head-quarters in this town, were put to the sword by Ethelfleda, at the head of the Mercians.

DERBY, though populous, and divided into five parishes, is not remarkable for any considerable trade. It is, however, the residence of many very genteel families. The town had formerly, besides the collegiate church, three monasteries; and there were several others in the neighbourhood.

The tower of All Saints church is a beautiful Gothick structure, one hundred and seventy-eight feet in height; and was erected, in the reign of Queen Mary, at the joint expence of the maidens and batchelors of DERBY.

The town, which is governed by a mayor, returns two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the Stanley family. It has three weekly markets; and eight annual fairs, chiefly for cheese, horses, and black cattle.

In the memorable year 1745, DERBY was the extreme limit of the Scots Highlanders incursion. At this place they were struck with a sudden panick, and precipitately returned into their own country, till they were utterly dispersed at Culloden.

Over the River Derwent, which has been made navigable into the Trent, is a handsome stone bridge.

The first silk-mill built in this kingdom, for organized or thrown silk, and for a perfect model of which Sir Thomas Lombe obtained from the British parliament a grant of 14,000*l.* appears in the centre of the annexed view, which is taken from the New Bridge. The model of this mill, which Sir Thomas brought out of Italy, at the hazard of his life, is kept in the Record Office in the Tower of London, to secure and perpetuate the art of making such mills in future.



Plate 22. Engraved by Walker, from an Original Drawing by Cook.

Published April 1789, by J. Walker No. 10. St. James's Street, London.

BULSTRODE, Buckinghamshire .

BULSTRODE.

NUMB. XXVII.

PLATE LIV.

THIS noble and very beautiful seat of his Grace the Duke of PORTLAND, is situated in a most delightful park, near Beaconsfield, in the county of Bucks, and at the distance of about twenty miles from London.

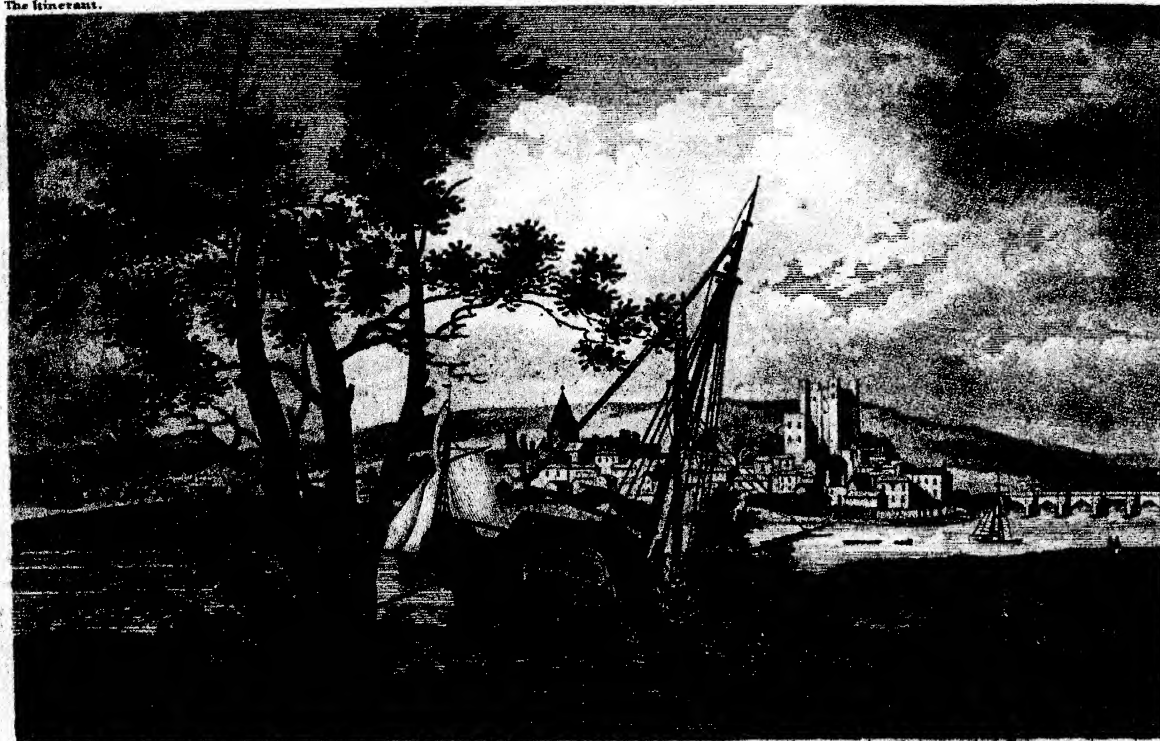
The estate formerly belonged to the ancient family from whence it derives it's name, which had been of much consideration in the county ever since the reign of Edward the Fourth; and it was possessed by the heiress of the famous Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, one of Cromwell's lords, till some time subsequent to the Restoration: It afterwards belonged to the notorious Judge Jeffries; and, in consequence of his attainder, became forfeited to the crown, and was granted by King William the Third to the first Earl of Portland, who came over from Holland with that sovereign.

Under the auspices of this illustrious family, BULSTRODE has derived most of it's present excellence.

The house is large, magnificent, and commodious; and the suites of noble and splendid apartments contain many fine pictures, and other works of virtù, though the sale of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland's curious and valuable museum has certainly rendered the internal beauty of BULSTRODE less attractive than it was in her Grace's life-time.

BULSTRODE Park is remarkably extensive, yet it is still more remarkable for not containing a single level acre; being composed of perpetual swells and slopes, improved by scattered plantations, disposed with such admirable taste, as to form, on the whole, one of the most delightful parks in the kingdom. It is charmingly stocked with deer; which, appearing in troops on the various rises, give peculiar beauty to the enchantingly picturesque scenery of BULSTRODE.

The Itinerant.



Engraved by Walter & Brown from an Original Drawing by Turner.

Published May 1st 1836 by J. Walter & Co. Piccadilly Street.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER.

NUMB. XXVIII.

PLATE LV.

THIS city, which is undoubtedly of great antiquity, is mentioned, in old records, under various names. By the Britons it was called DOUBRYE, a *swift stream*; from the rapidity of the River Medway: but, by the Saxons, it was denominated HROFECÆSTER; that is, ROFFE'S CITY; which seems to have been familiarized into it's present appellation, ROCHESTER. It is situated on an angle of land formed by the current of the Medway, at the distance of thirty miles from London, in the direct road to Canterbury, Dover, Margate, &c. It is remarkable, that Stroud, ROCHESTER, and Chatham, nearly unite, as one street, ROCHESTER being the centre.

The castle, supposed to have been built upwards of 700 years, stands on a small eminence near the river, just above ROCHESTER Bridge. It is of a quadrangular form, having it's sides parallel with the walls of the city. The noble and lofty tower in the south-east angle of this castle, can be distinctly seen at the distance of twenty miles. From this elevation there is a pleasing prospect of the surrounding country, including the city and adjacent towns, Chatham dock-yard, barracks, &c. Few buildings, of equal antiquity, are in so perfect a state as this castle, which is well worthy the inspection of all who admire the venerable remains of ancient architecture.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is of equal antiquity with the castle; being rebuilt by Bishop Gundulph, in 1080. Formerly, there were five other churches, but three only are now standing.—There are several meeting-houses in this city; and it abounds with useful public charities.

The singular charity of Mr. Watts deserves to be particularly mentioned. This gentleman, who died, September 10, 1579, at his Mansion-house on Bully Hill, called Satis—a name which it received from Queen Elizabeth—among many other benefactions, established an alms-house, and appointed six rooms, with six good mattresses or flock-beds, and other sufficient furniture, to harbour or lodge poor travellers, being no common rogues, proctors or lawyers, for one night only, unless in case of sickness; and also directed, that each such poor traveller, or wayfaring man, should receive the sum of four-pence, on his first entering the house, which is situated on the north side of the High Street, adjoining to the custom-house.

Before the present stone-bridge was built at ROCHESTER, over the Medway, there was a wooden one, situated in a line with the principal streets of Rochester and Stroud; and consequently in a more eligible situation, if the bed of the river was in that part equally good. The inconvenience, however, of departing from the regular line, is now in some degree obviated by a recent ingenious alteration of the bridge.

Indeed, few places have, of late years, been more improved than this city. The streets are well paved and lighted; and water is conveyed, by pipes, from an excellent spring, to the houses of the respective inhabitants. New buildings have rapidly increased; so as to be more numerous than in all the rest of the county; and a very respectable theatre has been erected. In short, it has every appearance of a thriving and flourishing city.

There is an oyster fishery in several of the creeks and branches of the Medway, within the liberties of this city; for conducting which, a company of free dredgers has been long established by prescription, subject to the authority of the mayor and citizens.



Plate 16. Engraved by Middleton, from an Original Drawing by Colnaghi.

Published May 17 1794, by W. Baskin, 17 St. James's Street, London.

BELVIDERE HOUSE, Kent.

BELVIDERE HOUSE.

NUMB. XXVIII.

PLATE LVI.

THIS fine seat of the Right Honourable Lord EARDLEY, late Sir SAMPSON GIDEON, is charmingly situated on the brow of a fine hill near Erith, in the county of Kent; at the distance of about fourteen miles from the metropolis, and one mile and a half from the River Thames.

The innumerable ships employed in the immense trade of London, seen continually sailing up and down the river, with a most extensive view of the fine country many miles on the other side the Thames; form, together, the most pleasing and interesting scenes imaginable. The inland view, though totally of a different nature, is scarcely less delightful, in the eye of those who admire the beautiful scenes of pure and simple Nature, than that which overlooks the Thames.

The mansion, as originally constructed, being found too much confined for his lordship's establishment, he some years since erected the present very noble edifice; leaving only one apartment, a most elegant drawing-room, in the same state as this family residence was first built by his father.

BELVIDERE HOUSE contains a fine collection of pictures by the very first masters; and it abounds with other works of virtù, well worth the attention of the curious.

The grounds are laid out in a stile of the most enchanting taste, beauty, and simplicity; and the whole together forms one of the very best seats in the county.

" If, for the busy scenes of life we sigh,
" Thames bids his freighted vessels meet the eye;
" While Fancy wafts, in ev'ry breeze, along,
" The Seaman's jovial laugh, and jovial song;
" Sated with these, pure Nature's charms unite,
" Where'er we turn, to give us new delight."

Engraved by Walter S. Kier, from an Original Drawing by J. Walker.

Published June 1, 1794 by T. Wallcut N^o 22. Nassau Street New York.

COVENTRY.

COVENTRY.

NUMB. XXIX.

PLATE LVII.

THE city of COVENTRY, from the number of ancient religious houses, the various privileges, and peculiar patronage of several of our kings, must formerly have been a place of considerable eminence. Of the magnificent monastery, founded by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, few traces exist; but a handsome tower and spire, the only remains of a church formerly belonging to the Grey Friars, and seen on the right-hand of the view, serve to point out the spot where that religious house stood. More considerable are the remains of the White Friars; the gateway, cloisters, and many other parts of this monastery, being in their original state. St. Mary's Hall, erected early in the reign of Henry the Sixth, for the meetings of the principal guild, and the use of the corporation, is ornamented with curious portraits of several of the kings of England, in painted glass; as well as the arms and portraits of illustrious persons, admitted members of the guild: the roof is adorned with many well-carved figures; and, at the upper end of the hall, there is a very curious piece of tapestry.

But the chief boast of the city is St. Michael's church; the tower and spire of which were called, by Sir Christopher Wren, a masterpiece of architecture, and the elegance and symmetry of its parts render it the most beautiful steeple in Europe: its height is one hundred yards. The church is spacious; and the lofty middle aisle, two hundred fifty long, supported by uncommonly high and airy pillars, is much admired. In the same cemetery stands Trinity church; which, but for its towering neighbour, would be esteemed a fine structure. St. John's is a neat building, with a tower rising out of the centre. The other chief public buildings are—the Free School; the Town Hall; Drapers Hall, &c. The beautiful Cross, so much spoken of, after being suffered gradually to decay, was in 1771 entirely taken down.

This city was inclosed with embattled stone walls, began in 1355, and which were three miles in circumference, fortified with twenty-six towers: but Charles II. ordered them to be demolished, because the city held out against his father. The gates, twelve in number, were suffered to remain; but the principal ones have been at various times taken down, and only three are at present standing.

The first incorporation of the city was in the 18th year of Edward III. The present charter was granted by James I. under which the city is governed by a mayor and ten aldermen, who are justices of the peace within the city and county: there are also a recorder, steward, coroner, two chamberlains, and two wardens.

COVENTRY is ninety-one miles distant from London: its greatest length, including the suburbs, one mile and a half, and its breadth about half a mile. Before the dissolution, the population is said by Dugdale to have amounted to 15,000 persons; but, after that event, the inhabitants, from decay of trade, were compelled to quit the city, so that not more than 3000 remained in the third year of Edward VI. The present population is estimated at 25,000. It sends two members to parliament.

Respecting the popular story of Godiva, it will be sufficient to say—that, till within about twenty years, there existed a painting, in a window of Trinity church, put up in the time of Richard II. representing Leofric and Godiva; that a very ancient wooden figure, called Peeping Tom, is placed as looking out from a house in High Street; and that there is an annual procession, on the great fair day, in which a woman, with a dress fitted close to her body, representing the celebrated patroness of the city, rides through the principal streets, attended by the mayor, aldermen, and the different companies.

In the city of COVENTRY, which unites with Lichfield to form a bishop's see, the manufacture of ribbands is very extensive.



Printed by W. Ellis from an Original Drawing by the Rev. R. A. Viner.

Published June 1844, by W. Walker, 13, Pall Mall, London.

BUSH HILL PARK, Middlesex.

BUSH HILL PARK.

PLATE LVIII.

NUMB. XXIX.

THIS beautiful villa, the seat of JOSEPH MELLISH, Esq. is situated in the parish of Edmonton, near the town of Enfield, in Middlesex, and about eight miles distant from London. The edifice is entirely of brick, and built in the modern stile. The park is laid out with the most correct taste; and the luxuriant foliage of its trees affords the most pleasing study to an artist. The New River runs through the grounds, and adds much to the richness of the scene. Near the house is an elegant clump of firs, called the BISHOPS; so named, from the number of trees which it contains.

This estate, which was formerly in the possession of Mr. Gore, passed to the present possessor, in consequence of his intermarriage with that gentleman's daughter.

Mr. MELLISH has considerably increased the extent of this estate; and the improvements he has made reflect the highest honour on his taste.



Plate 29 Engraved by J. Mordant from an Original Drawing by G. Mahon Esq.

Published July 1795 by J. Walker, 47 St. Ann's Street London.

MIDDLETON HOUSE, Mid Lothain.

MIDDLETON.

NUMB. XXX.

PLATE LIX.

MIDDLETON HOUSE, the seat of ROBERT HEPBURN, Esq. of Clarkington, in the county of Mid Lothian, is a neat country residence, and very pleasantly situated, about twelve miles south-west of Edinburgh, on a regular elevation, commanding a great variety of beautiful prospects; among which are the famous chain of Portland Hills, many miles in extent; with the city of Edinburgh, the and other interesting objects.

The land about the house is in a high state of cultivation; on which, under the direction of it's owner, the drill husbandry is practised with success.

This estate, which has the village of Middleton attached to it, consists of several thousand acres; affording a very extensive sheep walk, on which great abundance of delicate Scotch mutton is produced. On this estate stands that celebrated relique of antiquity, Borthwick Castle, which Pennant has thus described—

“ It is situated on a knoll, in the midst of a pretty vale, bounded by hills covered with corn and woods, and is a most picturesque scene. It consists of a vast square tower, ninety feet high, with square and round bastions at equal distances from it's base. The state rooms are on the first story, once accessible by a draw-bridge. Some of the apartments were very large: the hall forty feet long, and had it's musick-gallery; the roof lofty, and once adorned with paintings. This castle was built by a Lord Borthwick, once a potent family. In the vault lies one of the name, in armour and a little bonnet, with his lady by him: on the side are numbers of little elegant human figures.”

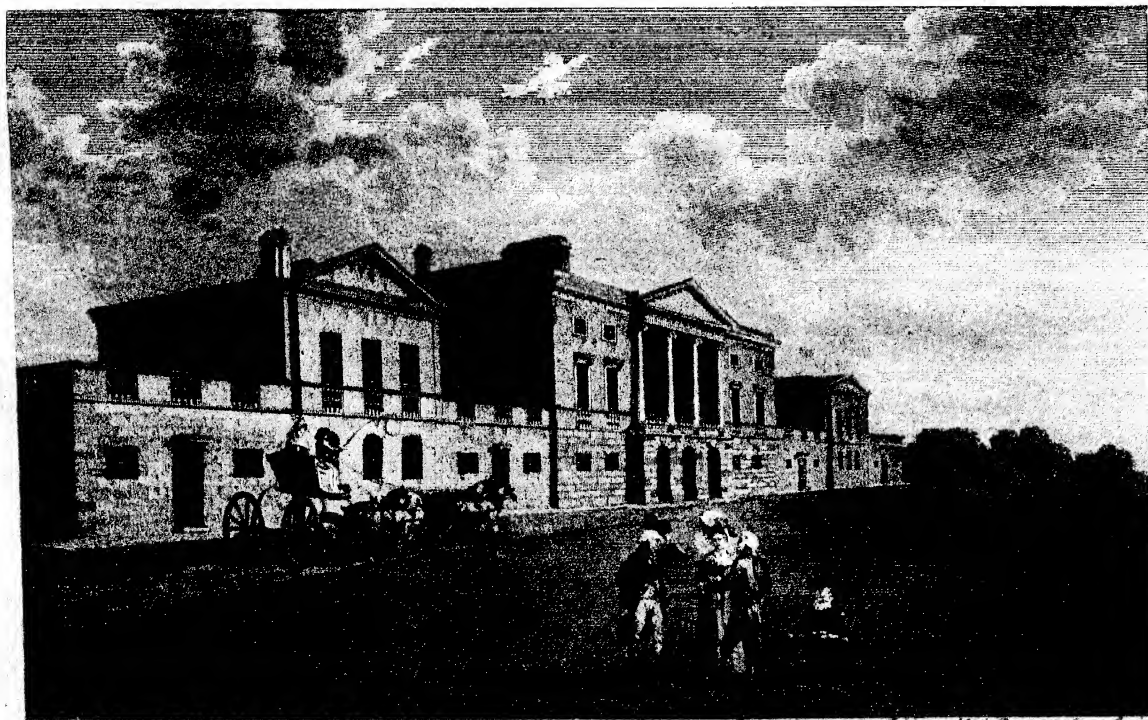


Plate 66. Engraved by W. H. Sturt from an Original Drawing by D. J. P.

Published July 1840 by J. H. Sturt, 10, Pall Mall, London.

BASILDON PARK, Berkshire.

BASILDON PARK.

NUMB. XXX.

PLATE LX.

THIS new and superb mansion, the seat of Sir FRANCIS SYKES, Bart. is situated in a fine park, near the village of Basildon, in the county of Berks; at the distance of about nine miles from Reading, and forty-five from London.

The estate formerly belonged to Lord Vane; but the house is entirely new-erected, by Carr of York, for Sir FRANCIS SYKES, the present proprietor, on the principle of Wentworth House, in Yorkshire.

The whole execution does great credit to the abilities of the architect, and the liberality of his employer. Nothing has, indeed, been neglected, to render BASILDON one of the most splendid seats in the kingdom.

The cieling of the grand saloon is ornamented with stucco, and pinked in very beautifully; and the walls are painted in imitation of basso-relievo, in a most masterly style, by Monsieur De Bruyn.

The grounds are laid out with an elegance suited to the grandeur and magnificence of the house; which commands a fine view of the beautiful windings of the Thames, and has many other local advantages.

The Itinerant



Engraved by Walter D. Brown, from an Original Drawing by Alfred.

Published by J. Walker & Co. Stationers, Street, London.

DOLGELLY.

DOLGELLY.

NUMB. XXXI.

PLATE LXI.

THE town of DOLGELLY, in Merionethshire, North Wales, is situated in a fertile and beautiful valley of the same name, encircled by lofty mountains, the most conspicuous of which is the famous Cader Idris. This mountain rises immediately from the town, to a pointed summit; and is nearly half a mile in perpendicular height, from the level of the river.

In the neighbourhood of DOLGELLY, there are three remarkable falls of water, all of which are well worth visiting: they are called, Doly Myllyn; the Spout of Cayne; and the Fall of the River Mothvaye. The first is about five miles from the town; the other two are within five hundred yards of each other, and about two miles beyond the former.

The surrounding country is bold and terrifick, and delightfully variegated with wood, rocks, and innumerable cascades. It is a most desirable spot for a painter, as it boasts of every species of scenery necessary to mark the sublimest subjects in nature.

DOLGELLY, which is two hundred and five miles distant from London, carries on a great trade with Shrewsbury, in webs; and has a famous manufactory for kid-gloves. The inhabitants are well supplied with provisions, by a good market, on Tuesdays.

On the mountains around DOLGELLY, there are abundance of red and black game; and the vallies abound with vast numbers of partridges and hares. Nature has certainly been more bountiful to this spot, than is generally the case in North Wales. The combination of plenty and grandeur, form a popular and just characteristick of DOLGELLY,



Drawn by Ellis from an Original Drawing by the Rev. Mr. Venn.

Published by J. G. & Co. 10, Roseman Street, London.

CAMDEN PLACE, Kent.

CAMDEN PLACE.

NUMB. XXXI.

PLATE LXII.

THIS seat, which stands in the county of Kent, on the west-side of Chislehurst Common, and is about twelve miles distant from the metropolis, is made famous by two of it's illustrious owners: the late venerable Earl CAMDEN, who took his title from it; and it's former owner, from whom it derives it's name, the great and learned WILLIAM CAMDEN, one of the most eminent writers, diligent antiquaries, and impartial historians, that this or any other country has produced.

This seat, after the decease of the celebrated CAMDEN, was most probably sold, and passed into the possession of several intermediate owners. At length, it came into the possession of a Mr. Weston, and afterwards of Henry Spencer, Esq. who conveyed it by sale to CHARLES PRATT, Esq. created Baron CAMDEN of this place, July 16, 1765. His Lordship was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain the July following, which high office he resigned in the year 1770; and retired to this seat, where he made great additions and improvements, as well to the house itself, as to the adjacent grounds.

Lord CAMDEN was appointed President of the Council, March 27, 1782. He resigned, however, at the peace of 1783: but was soon after again invited to that important situation, and held it till his death, which happened on 18th of April 1794.

This eminent statesman, firm patriot, and transcendent lawyer, was succeeded by his son GEOFFREY, Lord Viscount Bayham, at that time member for Bath; but now the second Earl CAMDEN, and the present possessor of CAMDEN PLACE.



This is Engraved by Holland from an Original Drawing by J. Waller

Published Sept. 1795 by W. Miller & Co. Stationers, Strand

BEDFORD.

BEDFORD.

NUMB. XXXII.

PLATE LXIII.

THE town of BEDFORD is situated fifty miles north of London, in a plain, on the River Ouse, and nearly in the centre of the county from which it takes its name, and of which it is the metropolis. It is extremely ancient; for, at this place, the Britons were overthrown, after a great battle, in 572, against Cuthwulf, the Saxon King: and it appears, from Leland, that part of the town south of the river was built by Edward the Elder, in 912. It formerly had a castle of considerable strength, built in the time of the Normans, by Pagan De Beauchamp, third Baron of BEDFORD; which King John took from William De Beauchamp, one of the refractory barons, and bestowed on a favourite named Falco De Brent, or Breant, whom he had raised from the situation of a private soldier; but who so abused the power with which he had been invested, that he was sentenced by the judges to pay a fine of three thousand pounds. This so enraged him, that he sent his brother to bring them prisoners from Dunstable to BEDFORD. One only was taken: but, for that outrage, the king resolved to punish the offenders severely; who, on this occasion, sustained a siege of sixty days, before they surrendered. The king then caused William De Brent the governor, and brother to Falco, to be hanged, together with twenty-four knights and eighty soldiers, and levelled the fortification to the ground. The site, which is now a bowling-green, was afterwards returned, with the dwelling-house, to William De Beauchamp; part of the materials were given to different persons; and, as tradition says, King John built the bridge with the remainder. The erection of this bridge, however, is also ascribed to Henry III. in the year 1224; though, probably, from the length of time the town had been built, there was a bridge before either of those monarchs.

A Roman road, which entered this county near Potton, passes through Sandy to BEDFORD; where it crosses the River Ouse, and proceeds to Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire.

The Ouse is navigable to BEDFORD, which is a populous and improving town. Its chief manufactures are thread-lace and straw-ware. The two market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; on the latter of which great quantities of grain are disposed of.

BEDFORD contains five parishes; three of them north of the river, which is also the borough part, and has long sent two members to parliament. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Russell.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, and three serjeants. The bridge, the only striking object in the town, is one hundred and sixteen yards long, and consists of seven arches; but it is so inconveniently narrow, that two carriages are unable to pass with safety; and so steep, that the drivers cannot see each other from the opposite ends. It is kept in tolerable repair by the corporation; who might well afford to widen it, their revenue being very considerable, and is reported to have been lately increased about five thousand pounds per annum, by leases renewed on one estate only.

On the pier of the centre arch of the bridge there formerly stood two gate-houses, taken down some time since; one of them used as a prison, the other as a store-house for the military quartered in the town. Mr. Grose, in his Antiquities, has a view taken in 1760, with both these edifices standing. There are several charitable institutions in the town; among the rest, an hospital for lepers; and there was formerly a priory, which has long since fallen to decay.



Plate 6. Engraved by Walker from an Original Drawing by Forbould.

Published Sep. 17, 1846, by W. Walker, 116 Rosemary Street, London.

WHITEFIELD, Oxfordshire .

WHITFIELD.

NUMB. XXXII.

PLATE LXIV.

FOR beauty of situation, and the charms of nature, which owe little to the touch of art, few places exceed this small, but elegant seat; which stands on the right of the London road from Tetworth, in the county of Oxford, and is distant between three and four miles from that pleasant little town, and about forty-one from London.

WHITFIELD was originally purchased by the late Duke of Marlborough, who died in October 1758; and by whom it was given to his second son, Lord CHARLES SPENCER, brother of the present Duke, as part of his patrimony.

Elizabeth, the second daughter of his Grace, the Duke of Marlborough, intermarried with her cousin John Spencer, son of Lord CHARLES SPENCER, the present possessor of WHITFIELD, March 10, 1790.

The house, which is a regular and agreeable modern edifice, contains a few very excellent original paintings, exclusive of some family ones.

The Lincaster.



Engraved by Stone from an Original Drawing by J. Walker

Published Oct. 27. 1794 by J. Walker N. 6. Abchurch Lane London

STAMFORD.

The town of STAMFORD, in Lincolnshire, is situated on the confines of the counties of Rutland and Northampton, at the distance of ninety-six miles from London. It has claims to great antiquity; having been built, as it is asserted in respectable topographical accounts, by Bladud, a King of the Britains, who came from Athens 863 years before Christ. This prince, himself a great philosopher, is said to have brought over four others; and, with their assistance, to have founded at STAMFORD a noble university, after the model of the ancient Athenian schools. Having flourished many hundred years, it was at length dissolved, by the decree of Pope Gregory, for the heresy of Arrius. The university is known to have again revived; but at what period seems ill ascertained: it was, however, a second time dissolved, in consequence of a petition from Oxford, by a proclamation of Edward III. in which the masters and scholars are commanded to resort to that university. The trade and merchandize of the town continued to flourish till the unhappy contests between the Houses of York and Lancaster; when, being taken by the northern soldiers, it was so completely ravaged and destroyed, that it has never since been able to approach its former splendor, though it is still one of the best towns in the county.

The number of churches were in the reign of Edward VI. reduced from thirteen to five; and the town, which consists of eleven good streets, with ten smaller streets or lanes, is well supplied with water, from a spring at Wothorpe, about a mile distant, besides several public conduits and wells.

STAMFORD, from time immemorial governed by what was called the Aldermanry of the Guild, received its original incorporation by letters-patent, in the first year of the reign of Edward IV. The present charter was granted by Charles II. in 1663; which vests the government in a mayor, chosen annually from thirteen aldermen, with twenty-four capital burgeses, a recorder, and town-clerk.

The common seal is the arms of England, impaled with the Earl of Warren's, who was ancient lord of the town; an honour conferred by Edward IV. in 1469, the eighth year of his reign, to reward the fidelity and bravery of the inhabitants; who, joining the king's forces against the Earl of Warwick, Sir Robert Wells, Dimock, and De la Band, completely routed them under the walls of STAMFORD, when the three latter were taken prisoners, and beheaded beneath the royal standard.

STAMFORD is divided from Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton, by the River Weland, over which is a bridge of five arches. The town has annual races; and there is also, six weeks before Christmas, what they call a bull-running; in which the mob of bullards, or rather blackguards, with clubs in their hands, torture the miserable animal into madness, and bespatter each other with mud. This custom is kept up to retain a considerable common right in what are called the Castle Meadows, granted in the reign of King John, by Earl Warren, who deserves to have all the honour of this barbarous institution.

STAMFORD sends two members to parliament; and owes many obligations to the Earls of Exeter, whose magnificent seat, Burleigh, stands about a mile from the town.

The annexed view is taken from the fields on the right of the road from London, between the road and Burleigh.



Plate 16. Engraved by Muller from an Original Drawing by Mr. Roper. Eng.

Published Oct. 5. 1816 by Harrison & Co. 11. Pall Mall. London.

GIDEA HALL, Essex.

GIDEA HALL.

NUMB. XXXIII.

PLATE LXVI.

THIS beautiful mansion, the seat of RICHARD BENYON, Esq. is situated in the county of Essex, near the town of Rumford, and about thirteen miles from London. The house, which is a square building of brick and stone, has long been a well-known object from the turnpike-road; from whence, however, some judicious plantations now partly conceal it.

The apartments, which are numerous and convenient, are fitted up with much elegance, particularly the library, and the principal drawing-room; both which are of oval forms, and furnished in a style reflecting great honour on the taste and judgment that directed them.

The grounds and gardens have been lately much improved by extensive plantations, as well as by a fine piece of water which the great road crosses over an elegant bridge of three elliptick arches designed by Mr. Wyatt; from whose plan has also been erected a Grecian temple for a cold-bath, which strikes every judicious observer with a pleasing sense of correct and elegant simplicity.

We lament that no point of view could be found, in which either this temple, or the water, might be introduced, without too greatly losing sight of the house itself.

The drawing is taken near the sunk fence to the east of the house; and for this we are obliged to Mr. Repton, who resides in that neighbourhood: a gentleman who adds to the graces of the pencil, considerable powers of the pen; and whose taste in directing improvements of interesting scenery, so as to convey to nature every advantage of art, are very generally known and admired.

The Minerant.



Engraved by J. B. from an Original Drawing by W. B. Norton.

Published by J. B. at the Sign of the Anchor, in the Strand, London.

CHEPSTOW.

CHEPSTOW.

NUMB. XXXIV.

PLATE LXVII.

THE name of CHEPSTOW is Saxon, signifying a market, or place of trade; in British, is called *Kafwent*, or *Castellh-Gwent*. This town, which is of no great antiquity, is situated in Monmouthshire, in the principality of Wales; at the distance of only twenty-seven miles from the city of Gloucester, and one hundred more from London.

CHEPSTOW is a neat and considerable market-town, on the River Wye, which not far distant falls into the Severn. It admits ships of good burthen; and is the port where the commerce of these rivers seems to centre. The tide is high and impetuous; rising, as it is supposed, greatly beyond any other in the kingdom. The bridge, though built of timber, has a noble appearance, being seventy feet from the surface of the water. Part of the bridge is in Gloucestershire; so that it is supported at the joint expence of the two counties. It is, however, at once curious and singular, to observe that this bridge, on the Monmouth side, has piers all of solid masonry, while on that of Gloucester there is only a single row of piles. It seems that, when the bridge last suffered by the floods, the Gloucestershire people could by no means agree with their neighbours to undertake the repair together, so that each executed their proportion in the manner they thought proper.

CHEPSTOW is by many affirmed to have had it's origin not many ages past, from the ancient city *Venta*, which flourished about four miles distant, in the time of Antoninus, who called it *Venta Silurum*: which name, Camden asserts, neither arms nor time has been able to consume; for, at this day, he adds, it is called *Kaerwent*, or the city of *Venta*. The city itself, however, is so effectually destroyed, that it only appears once to have existed, by the ruinous walls, chequered pavements, and the occasional discovery of Roman coin.

The castle of CHEPSTOW has a magnificent appearance. It is situated boldly on a huge rock washed by the Wye; and, added to the lasting solidity of it's look, is rendered charmingly picturesque, by the numberless ever-greens and plants which hang about it's walls. It was rebuilt about five hundred years since, by Gilbert, surnamed Strongbow, second son of Gilbert de Clare, afterwards created Earl of Pembroke, by King Stephen, in 1138.

This famous castle has been many years under a lease of lives; and the elderly person who now shews it is the last. She was born in the castle, and has handsome apartments; obtaining a good subsistence by the fruits of the garden, peaches, &c. which are plentiful on these warm walls when other places fail.

Harry Martin, one of the twelve judges who sat to condemn Charles I. died in this castle, after a confinement of twenty-seven years.

CHEPSTOW has four annual fairs; three for horned cattle, and one for wool. It has also a weekly market on Saturdays, chiefly for corn and swine, particularly the latter.

Two miles from CHEPSTOW, is the famous passage over the Severn; on this side called *Beachley*, and on the other *Aust*.



Plate 65 Engraved by Pollard from an Original Drawing by J. Pollard.

Published by J. Pollard, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London.

WELBECK, Nottinghamshire.

WELBECK.

NUMB. XXXIV.

PLATE LXVIII.

THIS very famous seat of his Grace the DUKE of PORTLAND, is delightfully situated in a fine park of the same name; at the distance of eight miles from Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, and about one hundred and fifty from London.

WELBECK was formerly an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, founded in the reign of King Stephen; and to this abbey all others of the same order, in England, were subject.

Part of the ancient edifice is still standing; but it has been modernized, at different periods, as convenience required, by the late and present DUKES of PORTLAND; who have also formed the adjacent fields into a fine park, well stocked with deer, and containing some of the largest trees in England. An old oak, in particular, on the south-side of WELBECK Park, has a road cut in the centre large enough to admit the passage of a family carriage; and a coach and six horses are said to have been actually driven through it.

The bottom of a long winding valley, leading from the house through the wood, being of a boggy nature, it was dug, by the Duke's directions, to a proper depth, and formed into a noble and spacious lake, which winds in an easy and bold course at the foot of several fine woods; whence the water presents itself, in a truly picturesque manner, from many different points of view.

The rooms at WELBECK are magnificently furnished; and they contain a large collection of capital paintings, by the most celebrated masters.

The Itinerant.



Engraved by H. P. from an Original Drawing by H. P. Poyser.

Published by H. P. Poyser, 17, Pall Mall, London.

KENILWORTH CASTLE, Warwickshire.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

NUMB. XXXV.

PLATE LXIX.

THIS remain of ancient grandeur is situated nearly in the middle of Warwickshire, five miles and a half from Warwick, about the same distance from Coventry, and ninety miles from London.

KENILWORTH, sometimes corruptly called KILLINGWORTH, was before the Conquest a member of Stonely; being an ancient demesne of the crown, and had a castle near the banks of the Avon, on a place called Hom Hill, in the woods opposite Stonely Abbey, but which was entirely demolished during the wars between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane.

This view is the remain of a castle began by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I. in whose family, however, it did not long continue; for, toward the end of John's reign, it was garrisoned by the king, who expended much money in repairs. Henry III. also repaired and beautified it, at great cost; and, in his twenty-eighth year, granted it, as a portion with his sister Eleanor, to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester. The Earl being killed at the battle of Evesham, his son garrisoned and fortified the castle, leaving the command to Henry de Hastings, who gallantly withstood a siege of six months, by an army under the king in person. At length, however, worn out by diseases, and their provisions being nearly exhausted, the brave garrison were compelled to surrender. In the seventh year of Edward I. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, held a tournament here, at which were one hundred knights, and as many ladies; who stiled themselves the Society of the Round Table. Here, also, the unfortunate Edward II. was kept a prisoner; and, during his confinement, renounced his right to the crown.

Towards the end of Richard the Second's reign, John of Gaunt, to whom the castle came by marriage, added that part still called Lancaster Buildings. His son becoming King of England, the castle again reverted to the crown, and so continued till the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth; when she granted it to her favourite, Leicester, who spared no expence in enlarging and beautifying it; adding the Gate-house, the Gallery, and Mortimer's Towers, as well as that magnificent pile, called Leicester Buildings, the whole of which cost him upwards of 60,000*l*. This being done, he, in July 1575, entertained the Queen and her court for seventeen days, at an immense expence; the particulars of which entertainment may be seen in "Lanckam's Letter," and the "Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle." In the civil wars, it was sold by the parliament; and the lead, with other materials, being removed, has caused it rapidly to decay. But, even in it's present state, the remains of it's ancient grandeur are very conspicuous; and, on a survey, it was found to contain seven acres within it's walls. In it's original splendor, there was also a pool, near it's walls, of one hundred and eleven acres, through which ran several streams, abounding with fish and fowl.

In the distance of this view, which is taken from the west, appears the Gate-house; and, in front, that massy pile, called Cæsar's Tower; probably, the part built by Clinton, some of the walls of which are eighteen feet thick: more to the right, are Lancaster Buildings; and, between both, stands a part of Leicester Buildings.

For the annexed view, we are indebted to the pencil of the ingenious Mr. Jeayes, of Coventry; who has given every part of this famous remain of antiquity, all the accuracy which the smallness of the size will admit.



Plate 70 Engraved by Wallis from an Original Drawing by Corbould.

Published Dec. 1794 by J. Wallis & Co. Stationers & Printers, London.

LANGLEY PARK, Buckinghamshire.

LANGLEY PARK.

NUMB. XXXV.

PLATE LXX.

THIS beautiful seat, long famous as the occasional residence of the late and present Dukes of MARLBOROUGH, is situated in a fine park, at Langley Green, in Buckinghamshire, near the town of Colnbrook in the same county, within about five miles of Windsor Castle, and eighteen of London.

The new edifice was begun by the late Duke of MARLBOROUGH; but one wing is yet wanting to compleat the structure, which is less remarkable for grandeur and magnificence than for an elegant simplicity in the design.

The house is large; the rooms, which are spacious and noble, are well fitted up and furnished; and the surrounding scenes are beautifully picturesque and rural.

LANGLEY PARK has lately become the seat of Sir ROBERT BATESON HARVEY, Bart. under whose auspices it has already received considerable improvement.

While it remained in the hands of the Marlborough family, it could not be expected to command equal attention with their favourite and superb palace of Blenheim; and the fact is, that it only supplied them with a mere temporary retreat. It is, however, most unquestionably a very excellent family mansion; the value of which is not a little enhanced, by it's proximity to Windsor, and it's easy distance from the metropolis.



Plate 7. Engraved by Hulton from an Original Drawing by the artist.

Published by J. B. G. & Co. 11, Abchurch Lane, London.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON.

NUMB. XXXVI.

PLATE LXXI.

THIS celebrated town, the capital of Hampshire, is situated about seventy-eight miles south-west from London, between the Rivers Teste and Itching; where they fall into that arm of the sea called Southampton Water, which is so deep as to admit ships of five hundred tons. Both these rivers are navigable a considerable way into the country.

SOUTHAMPTON is supposed to be on or near the site of the Roman station, called Clausentum; as a variety of coins, and other remains of antiquity, are often discovered. It was probably much reduced by the Danish wars; for William the Conqueror had only eighty tenants in demesne in this town. Various are the opinions as to the origin of its present name; but Camden, on the authority of Doomsday Book, gives it as of pure Saxon origin.

In 1338, the town was destroyed by a party of French—or, as others say, Genoese—pirates, headed by the King of Sicily's son. The inhabitants, who fled at their approach, being assisted by the country people, they returned at day-break, and drove the pirates to their ships, with the loss of three hundred men, and their commander; but not before they had set fire to the town. It soon arose, however, like a phoenix, from its ashes; for we find, by the rolls of parliament, 13th Edward III. that it was next year ordered to be fortified, under the direction of Sir Richard Talbot. Stow and Leland give very particular accounts of both these transactions.

The town was incorporated by Henry II. and King John; and Henry VI. made it a county of itself, independent of the Lord Lieutenant of the shire. It is rendered remarkable by Canute's rebuke to his flatterers; by Henry V. having mustered his army here, when he first invaded France; by the embarkation of the Emperor Charles V. and the landing of Philip of Spain, on his coming to espouse Queen Mary. In Camden's time, it was famous for being a great resort of merchants; as well as for the number and wealth of its inhabitants, and the peculiar neatness of the buildings, which still render it deservedly celebrated. The principal street, one of the broadest in England, is three quarters of a mile long, and well paved on each side. The corporation, according to its last charter, granted by Charles I. consists of a mayor, nine justices, a sheriff, two bailiffs, twenty-four common-councilmen, and as many burgesses.

SOUTHAMPTON is much frequented, both for health and pleasure; and in the accommodation for bathing, and publick amusements, is inferior to none of the watering-places. The country round is beautifully picturesque, particularly about Netley Abbey; from the path to which place this view of the town is taken. The passage, by water, to the Isle of Wight, about fifteen miles distant, is most delightfully pleasant.

This town sends two members to parliament; and there are three market-days in the week, with four annual fairs. It has five churches, besides several other places of worship; a free-school, founded by Edward VI. a charity-school, for the education of thirty boys, supported by voluntary subscription; and an hospital, called God's House. The walls and gates, which remain, are well worthy the attention of the curious.



Engraved by Roberts from an Original Drawing by the Hon. Chas. Carter.

Published Jan^y 1795 by R. Wallcut, in Pall Mall, London.

HOLWOOD HOUSE, Kent.

HOLWOOD HOUSE.

NUMB. XXXVI.

PLATE LXXII.

THIS plain and unostentatious seat of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, has long been distinguished by the name of HOLWOOD HOUSE, which it derives from that of the hill on which it is erected. It is pleasantly situated in the parish of Keston, in the county of Kent, about five miles from Bromley, and fourteen from London.

In the year 1673, HOLWOOD HOUSE was the property of Capt. Richard Pearch; who settled it, in 1709, at the marriage of his niece, Elizabeth Whiffing, with Nathaniel Galton, of Beckenham, Esq. on them and their heirs.

It came afterwards into the possession of Sir Peter Burrell, of Beckenham; who conveyed it to Mr. William Ross, of London; from whom it passed to Robert Burrow, Esq. At length it became the property of Mr. Randall; who sold it, some years since, to the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, the present possessor.

At Holwood Hill, in this parish, and near Mr. PITT's house, are the remains of a large and strong Roman fortification, still called Cæsar's Camp. It is of an oblong form, commanding an extensive view on every side; the area of which is partly enclosed with rampiers and double ditches, of a vast height and depth, especially on the south and west sides. It is so large as to be nearly two miles in compass, containing about one hundred acres of ground, and must have been the work of much time and many hands.

HOLWOOD HOUSE is handsomely fitted up, and furnished; and, with the very pleasant grounds, has been considerably improved since it came into the hands of its present celebrated owner.



Plate for engraved by Walker from an original drawing by A. Nicholson.

Published Feb. 1796 by W. Walker, No. 10. Rotten Row, St. James's.

YORK, from the Manor.

THE city of YORK is pleasantly situated on the River Ouse, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, about one hundred and ninety-four miles from London. It is an archbishoprick; and the records, in the ecclesiastical court of this city, are near a century older than either those at London or Canterbury. It is a large, populous, trading place, the river being navigable for vessels of considerable burden; and the four wards of the city are divided into twenty-eight parishes, seventeen of which have churches. The streets, which in general are narrow and crooked, have within these few years been much improved, being paved and lighted like those of London, and contain shops equal to any in the kingdom.

YORK has several market-places, which are well supplied three days in the week; and, besides the churches, there are various places of worship, many capital inns, and other elegant buildings: among which are a handsome theatre; and, in what was formerly the palace of the archbishops, is a noble assembly-room. Near the city, there is a fine race-ground.

According to those historians who deal in the marvellous, this city was founded by the British King Ebranc, and after him called *Caer Ebranc*: but the only accounts we can rely on, are those of the Romans; by whom it was named *Is Urium Brigantium*, or *Eboracum*, from the River Ure, called by the Saxons the Ouse.

In the time of the Romans, this city was of great consequence as a principal station, leading to which were three military roads. The Emperor Severus here kept his court; as did the father of Constantine the Great, who was born in this city. After the Romans had withdrawn their legions from this island, the city of YORK suffered so much by the incursions of the Scots, that when Paulinus had converted Edwyn, King of the Northumbrians, it had no place of worship remaining in which he could be baptized. This king, in the year 627, first founded the Minster, which has since had many very liberal benefactors.

William the Conqueror placed a garrison in this city; which being afterwards surprized and destroyed, by a party of Danes, he built a strong castle, and exacted of the inhabitants 100*l.* per annum. In the reign of Edward I. the city was surrounded by a new wall and bulwarks; and Richard II. among many other honours and immunities, bestowed the title of Lord Mayor on the chief magistrate, at the same time granting the city the privilege of being considered as a county in itself, with the forfeits of felony to the corporation. On the Earl of Cambridge he bestowed the title of Duke; a title which has never been conferred but on descendants of the royal family, many of whom have ascended the throne.

Several parliaments have been held in this city; and King Charles I. resided here some time. In 1664, the Marquis of Newcastle was besieged in it by the Parliament forces; when, a great scarcity prevailing, with the assistance of Prince Rupert, he attacked and defeated them: the prince and marquis, however, being themselves soon after defeated, on Marston Moor, it was taken for the parliament. It is still surrounded by a wall, on which is an agreeable promenade.

To give a history of this place, would require a volume; and its antiquities would furnish a great variety of beautiful views: that which is annexed, contains part of the Castle, the Ouse Bridge, and the Water-works, from the palace where King Charles resided, now nearly in ruins, and called the Manor House.

The city of YORK being a place of such consequence, a farther account of it may be both pleasing and entertaining to our numerous friends; we therefore trust, that another view of it, in some future number, will not prove unacceptable.



Placed & Engraved by Waller from an Original Drawing by C. Dyer.

Published Feb 1790 by J. Waller, 10, St. James's Street, London.

OATLANDS, Surrey.

OATLANDS.

NUMB. XXXVII.

PLATE LXXIV.

THIS seat of His Royal Highness, the DUKE of YORK, is situated in Surrey, about twenty miles from London: It was formerly a noble palace, though only little of it at present remains, except a gate-way, from a design of Inigo Jones, and that is not now where it originally stood; for the late Duke of Newcastle, when in possession of this place, removed it some distance, to accord with his plan of alteration: indeed, the principal part now standing was erected by him, when Lord Lincoln. There is nothing in the building, though spacious, that is particularly striking, as it is of brick, and built at different times. The latest addition is a noble room, in that part of the house seen in the annexed view.

OATLANDS, which was purchased of the late possessor, with the furniture of the house and stock on the grounds, for the sum of 45,000*l*. has not as yet received any material alteration from his Highness; but it probably may, as the situation is inferior to few, being in a bend of the Thames, between Walton and Chertsey bridges; and the views from it are beautiful: the river is seen in many of its mazes; and a fine canal, that partly surrounds the park, is so managed as to seem part of that noble stream. Walton bridge, seen from the terrace, with the neighbouring buildings, has a delightful appearance; indeed, at every quarter, the prospects are enchanting.

In the grounds of OATLANDS, which are of a very sterile nature, is a curious grotto, said to have cost near 12,000*l*. It was constructed and executed by a father and his two sons, and announces them to have joined great ingenuity to unceasing perseverance.

The furniture of the house, though not such as we might expect to find in the residence of a prince, well accords with the mansion in its present state, as convenience has been principally attended to. The Dutcheß chiefly resided here, in great privacy, during the absence of his Royal Highness. It is not improbable, that OATLANDS may become, as from its situation it certainly deserves to be, the favourite residence of the illustrious possessor; and it will then, undoubtedly, receive those improvements of which this place is susceptible.

A view of the old palace, formerly on this spot, is to be seen in the back-ground of a portrait of Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. painted by Van Somers, now in Kensington Palace.

This view was taken by Mr. Dayes, draftsman to his Royal Highness, from a spot chosen by the Duke for a drawing now in his own collection.



Engraved by W. Walker from an Original Drawing by W. Walker

Published and sold by W. Walker, 10, St. James's Street, London

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM.

NUMB. XXXVIII.

PLATE LXXV.

NOTTINGHAM is a pleasant town, situated one hundred and twenty-three miles north of London; and is famous for its extensive manufactures of stockings, fine malt, good ale, glass, &c. It stands on a bold rock; which, when excavated, makes excellent cellars for storing the celebrated NOTTINGHAM Ale.

John Rowe, the historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry VII. says, that King Ebranc—who is also said to be the founder of York—built NOTTINGHAM upon Trent on a dolorous hill; so called, from the grief of the Britons, of whom King Humber made there a very great slaughter, in the reign of Albanact, about 980 years before the birth of Christ: but this is little to be depended on. Its name is certainly of Saxon origin; and the first charter on record of this corporation is from Henry II. though it is evident it had one before that period. It received farther privileges, however, in the reigns of Edward I. and Henry VI. the latter of whom stiled it the County of the Town of NOTTINGHAM; which title it has ever since retained. It has been honoured by several kings, who held their great councils here, particularly Edward III. and Richard II.

The castle, which in this view is a most conspicuous object, stands on the summit of a high rock, and overlooks some delightful meadows. Great part of the old castle was pulled down, and the materials sold, a short time before the civil wars: so much, however, was left, that Charles I. set up his standard here, in 1642. It was soon after garrisoned for the Parliament, and continued so till the end of the war; when it was ordered to be wholly demolished, though part of it was remaining after the restoration of Charles II.

The present castle—which stands on the site of the former, built by William the Conqueror—was erected by William Duke of Newcastle, who died in the year 1676. It was first intended for a dwelling, but was only a short time inhabited as a family residence. Part of it is now occupied by various persons, and the other used as a military store-house.

NOTTINGHAM, though containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, has only three churches; the principal of which, a noble structure, is dedicated to St. Mary. There are, however, meeting-houses of every denomination. The bridge, leading to the town over the River Trent, is very ancient; but, from the many repairs it has undergone, there at present remains very little of its original uniformity. The river, Stow says, was dried up in 1110: and, in 1141, according to the same author's account, the town was nearly destroyed by fire.

Near this town lies the long-famed Forest of Sherwood, where formerly dwelt the renowned Robin Hood, and his equally renowned men; who occasionally sallied forth, and performed their celebrated exploits.

Within a mile of NOTTINGHAM stood the great Lenton Priory, the annual income of which was 417*l.* 1*9s.* 6*d.* but little of it now remains. In Lenton church, however, is an old fount, well worthy the attention of the curious traveller.

By means of canals, a communication is opened across England, between the Humber and Mersey, through the River Trent; which, with several other canals, in various directions, increase the business of this place very considerably in malt, beer, glass, and earthenware.

The streets here, as in most old towns, are rather crooked, but of tolerable width; and the inequality of the ground gives a very pleasing appearance to many of them. The market-place is remarkably large and handsome, being nearly surrounded by a piazza; and the town, all together, is one of the neatest in England. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday.



Engraved by P. Wilson from an Original Drawing by R. B. W. W. W.

Published March 1802 by W. Walker & Co. R. Cross Street, London.

BROCKET HALL, Hartfordshire.

BROCKET HALL.

NUMB. XXXVIII.

PLATE LXXVI.

BROCKET HALL, the elegant and magnificent seat of Lord Viscount MALBOURNE, is situated in a most delightful park, between Hatfield and Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, about twenty-two miles from London. It stands on a very elevated spot, and commands many extensive and beautiful views of the neighbouring towns and gentlemen's seats; among which, that of Hatfield House, the princely mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, is not the least striking. The park and ancient edifice, which formerly belonged to the Brookes, came into the family of the present noble possessor by purchase, and to his Lordship in succession.

The mansion has been newly erected: being begun by the late Lord MALBOURNE, and finished by his present Lordship about twenty years since, who has made prodigious improvements in the park, which is one of the most elegantly picturesque in the kingdom.

Mr. Payne was the architect; and the beautiful bridge over the spacious sheet of water, which enriches the enchanting scenery, is executed by the same ingenious gentleman. The water and out-grounds were laid out and disposed by Mr. Wood of Essex.

The whole, both internally and externally, is completed in a style of magnificence and elegance truly exquisite, and highly to the honour of his Lordship's taste and liberality.

There are many valuable paintings, by the first masters: among the rest, a wonderful large and fine picture by Teniers; and Sir Joshua Reynolds's noble painting of the Prince of Wales and a Horse, exhibited some years ago, with so much éclat, at the Royal Academy, Somerset Place.

The Inherent



Engraved by Stone from an Original sketch by W. Crowe.

Published April 11, 1864 by J. H. Miller & Co. New York.

RAMSGATE.

THIS well known place is only a hamlet to the parish of St. Laurence, in the Isle of Thanet, near the North Foreland; and owed its origin to a few fishermen, who, about three hundred years ago, built their huts in the valley between the stupendous cliffs that form this part of the coast. Its convenience for trade, though without the benefit of a harbour, soon appeared; and King Henry VIII. united it, by letters patent, to Sandwich, the mayor of which place appoints a deputy for RAMSGATE.

The famous artificial harbour at RAMSGATE, formed at the expence of near half a million, was at first only a few piles, drove down by the inhabitants to secure their boats from the waves that so tremendously beat against this coast; and as the intercourse between England, Russia, and the eastern countries increased, this place soon manifested the advantages of it; and the warden of the Cinque Ports, sensible of the benefit a harbour would be of here, had the pier enlarged, and allowed the inhabitants to collect a duty from all shipping that came into it; but still it could only afford shelter to small vessels. Little more notice was taken of RAMSGATE till a violent storm, in December 1748, drove a great number of ships from their anchors, in the Downs, several of which, small and inconvenient as the port then was, found safety in it. When it was seen how useful it would be to have a good harbour here, more especially as the worst winds in the Downs drive vessels directly to the place, an act of parliament was obtained, the following year, to construct a harbour here: and the trustees, who first met in July 1749, proceeded, with much care and attention, till 1755, when, from a variety of causes, the work was suspended for nearly six years: it was then renewed and carried on with spirit, till found that the accumulation of sand within the piers seemed likely to defeat their intention. No expence was spared, and many experiments fruitlessly tried to clear it, when the ingenious Mr. Smeaton proposed the method of procuring a back-water, which, by means of sluices, would wash out the sand and silt. The benefit of the plan seems to be very great; for at the commencement of his work, in 1779, the harbour would scarcely admit vessels of two hundred tons; but in a violent storm in January 1791, one hundred and thirty ships found safety here, among which were several West Indiamen, some of five hundred tons burthen; and, during the former year, near four hundred sail had taken shelter in this harbour, where the bottom is of such a nature, that if drove in without anchors, and run aground, they will sustain little or no damage.

The advantageous situation of this place for trade, and its convenient shore for bathing, which has of late become so fashionable, have contributed much to its improvement; and the accommodations for occasional visitors is enlarging the town, (which is in the form of a cross) with many elegant and convenient buildings, here are libraries, raffles, assemblies, &c. with every other amusement usual in places of this kind.

RAMSGATE is, by land, about seventy-three miles distant from London; and those who go by water, commonly land at Margate, from which place it is only at a short distance; but by water eighteen or twenty miles, with the necessity of sometimes waiting for a change of wind to get round the Foreland.

The annexed view from Jacob's Ladder will, no doubt, be recognized by any who have visited this place.



Plate 78. Engraved by Muller from an Original Drawing by Evans.

Published April 1, 1895 by J. Walter & Co. Chapman and Street, London.

TREVOR HALL, Denbighshire.

TREVOR HALL.

NUMB. XXXIX.

PLATE LXXVIII.

TREVOR HALL, the seat of TREVOR LLOYD, Esq. is a neat modern building, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River Dee, within about a mile of Llangollen in Denbighshire, and ten from Oswestry in the county of Salop; being one hundred and eighty-five miles distant from London.

It commands a most delightful prospect over a fertile and salubrious vale: enriched by the beautiful serpentine windings of the Dee; interspersed with rich woods; and bounded by the rocks of Eglwysfeale, with other mountainous and sublime scenery common to this picturesque country.

TREVOR HALL has for several ages been the patrimonial estate of the very ancient family of the LLOYDS, and descended in a direct line to the present possessor.

The Journal.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. Lewis Esq.

Published May 1828 by J. Walker, 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

SALISBURY.

SALISBURY.

NUMB. XL.

PLATE LXXIX.

NEW SARUM, or SALISBURY, in Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, and a bishop's see. It is a large, clean city, well-built, at the confluence of the Rivers Avon, Bourn, Nadder, and Willy, eighty-three miles distant from London; and is supposed to owe its foundation to a contention for power between the Earl and Bishop of Old Sarum, the latter of whom obtained a bull from the pope, by virtue of which he translated the church to the spot where it now stands; and a temporary chapel, in honour of the Virgin, was so far advanced, that Richard Poore, then Bishop, celebrated divine service in it, and consecrated a cemetery there on the feast of the Trinity 1219; and, at Michaelmas, in 1225, consecrated three altars in the new cathedral. After this, the old city was deserted very fast, and a charter of incorporation given by Henry III. with a grant from Edward the III. to turn the great western road through the new city, completed the destruction of Old Sarum.

SALISBURY is greatly famed for its beautiful cathedral, the height of which exceeds that of St. Paul's, at London. Sir Christopher Wren says, the whole pile is large and magnificent, and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture of the age wherein it was built; and the thorough repair it has lately had, under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Wyatt, renders it the most compleat building of the kind in this kingdom. The upper part of the tower, and its elegant spire, are supposed to have been added about two hundred years after the body of it was built; which is said to have as many doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as days, and as many marble shafts as hours: it contains several handsome monuments, and a good library; a fine window of stained glass, by Pearson, from a design by Mortimer. There is also a good ring of bells in a steeple detached, as it was, though the spire would not have strength enough, the stones with which it is built being but about four inches thick. The Chapter-house, which is a very extraordinary edifice, highly deserves the minute inspection of the curious.

The streets of SALISBURY are in general spacious, and at right angles; and through many of them runs a stream of water. Here are three churches besides the cathedral; and in the market-place, which is very large, is an elegant new town-house, built by the Earl of Radnor. This city is remarkable for the many boarding-schools in it, particularly for ladies. Its manufactures are flannels and druggets, a cloth for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury Whites; also bone-lace, and cutlery. There are markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, usually well supplied. It has several fairs in the year; besides one every fortnight, from ten days before Christmas to Lady Day, for cattle. Here are three charity-schools; an asylum for clergymen's widows, called the Matrons College; and several other benevolent institutions.

The River Avon is navigable to within a short distance of this city; which is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder and his deputy, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common-council, town-clerk, and three serjeants at mace.

In the neighbourhood of this city are many elegant mansions of nobility and gentry; particularly Wilton House, and Longford Castle, the seats of Earls Pembroke and Radnor, well worth the notice of travellers: and, about eight miles to the north, stand those curious remains of antiquity, STONEHENGE.



Photo engraved by Hulton from an Original Drawing by Lockhart.

Published by T. Hulton & Co. Manchester & London.

WOODLAND HOUSE, Kent.

WOODLAND HOUSE.

NUMB. XL.

PLATE LXXX.

THIS charming little villa, the seat of JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN, Esq. is situated on the north-side of Blackheath, within a quarter of a mile of Greenwich Park, towards the village of Charlton, in Kent. The situation is delightfully picturesque, and commands a pleasing but distant view of the Thames. The gardens, which are not very extensive, communicate with a small paddock, and the whole has a very neat and agreeable, if not an elegant appearance.

The house was erected for the present proprietor, Mr. ANGERSTEIN, in the year 1774, by Mr. Gibson, the architect, and really does considerable credit to that gentleman's abilities. The face of the building is a beautiful and apparently very durable stucco; and the front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by two niches, one on each side, containing elegant statues representing the Young Apollo, and the Dancing Faun. Immediately over the niches are two circular basso-relievos, with a semi-circular window in the centre.

The apartments are handsomely fitted up, and furnished with suitable elegance.



Engraved by J. H. Miller from an Original Drawing by J. H. P. Thompson, Esq., Chertsey.

Published June 1855 by J. H. Miller, 45, Newman Street, London.

WOLVERSTONE PARK, Suffolk.

WOOLVERSTONE PARK.

NUMB. XLJ.

PLATE LXXXI.

THE seat of CHARLES BERNERS, Esq. is on the south bank of the River Orwell, in the county of Suffolk, about five miles from Ipswich, and eight from Harwich.

The mansion, which is spacious and elegant, was erected by the father of the present owner, about twenty years ago, and is so situated, as to command a delightful view of the river, nearly from Ipswich to Harwich.

Freston Tower, in the park to the west, was built, it is presumed, by one of the Latymer family, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, six stories high, and for no other apparent use, than the pleasure of gaining an extensive view of the country and river.

There has lately been erected, in the park, an obelisk of stone, ninety feet high, embellished with basso relievos, &c. On one side is the following inscription—

In Memoriam
Gulielmi Berners Armigiri
Patris Optimi
et
bene Merentis
Hunc Obeliscum extruxit
Filius
Carolus Berners
1793.

On the opposite side—

Gulielmus Berners
Natus 10 Julii 1709.
Denatus 13 Sept. 1783.

The country, on the north side the river, is beautifully picturesque, ornamented with the seats of the late Lord Shipbroke, and P. B. Broke, Esq.

The house, stables, obelisk, &c. &c. were executed from the designs, and under the direction, of Mr. John Johnson, architect, the present surveyor of the county of Essex.

For the original drawing of this beautiful view, we are indebted to the pencil of the ingenious daughter of the worthy owner, now Mrs. Jarratt.



Plate by Edmonson. Engraved by H. Viles

Published June 1, 1835 by J. Walker & Co. Newmarket Street London

BRUCE CASTLE, Middlesex.

BRUCE CASTLE.

NUMB. XLI.

PLATE LXXXII.

THE ancient manor-house of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, situated at a distance of five miles north-east of London, on the road to Ware, in Hertfordshire.

This manor having come into the possession of David Bruce, King of Scotland, after it had belonged to the Earls of Northumberland and Chester, the mansion obtained the name of BRUCE CASTLE. David afterwards gave it to the monastery of the Holy Trinity: but, at the Reformation, Henry the Eighth granted it to Lord Howard, of Effingham; who, being soon after attainted, it again reverted to the crown; since which, it has had many possessors; and, among others, the noble family of Coleraine, in Ireland: the last of whom having left it to an illegitimate daughter, born abroad, who was married to the late Mr. Alderman Townshend, a right of possession was made over to him and his lady. The present worthy owner, and resident, is THOMAS SMITH, Esq. who bought the whole of Henry Hare Townshend, Esq. son of the Alderman.

BRUCE CASTLE is an extensive building, partly of a very ancient structure; but generally modernized. Very near it stands a venerable relic of antiquity, being a circular tower, of brick-work, in good preservation; under this is a deep well, to the water of which, tradition reports, was ascribed, in the superstitious ages, some peculiar virtues.

The seat is situated in the pleasantest part of the village of Tottenham, commanding some very agreeable prospects. The neighbouring grounds have undergone considerable improvements within these few years.



Designed by the artist from an Original Drawing by J. C. Smith Esq.

Engraved by J. G. Smith Esq. 1806. Published by J. G. Smith Esq. 1806.

CARRICKFERGUS, CASTLE.

CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

NUMB. XLII.

PLATE LXXXIII.

CARRICKFERGUS, or, in the Irish language, CAREG FFROUS, that is, ROCK FERGUS, is situated in the county of Antrim, on the entrance of Belfast Lough, being distant from that place eight miles—is both a town and county in itself, governed by a mayor, recorder, and sheriff. It was formerly a place of more consequence than it appears at present, the mayor having been admiral of a great extent of coast in the counties of Down and Antrim, at which period the corporation received the customs paid on all vessels within these bounds, with the exceptions of the Creeks of Belfast and Bangora. It is here the assizes for the county are held.

CARRICKFERGUS is made remarkable for two events.—The landing of King William, in 1690; and Thurot, the French captain, on the 21st February, 1760, who took possession of the castle, after a stout resistance: he then sent a flag of truce to Belfast, threatening to burn the castle and town of Fergus, unless there were sent him provisions for his whole ship's company, with which demand it was thought prudent to comply. Staying there one day, and taking the mayor, and three principal inhabitants, as hostages, he sailed next morning. On the 28th, his squadron, consisting of the Marshall Bellisle, of 44 guns and 545 men, of which Thurot was commander; the Blond, of 32 guns and 400 men; and the Terpsichore, of 26 guns and 300 men; fell in with Captain Elliott of the *Æolus*, the Pallas, and Brilliant, off the Isle of Man; when, after a most severe action, that lasted an hour and a half, during which period Thurot was killed, the French was struck to the British flag, and the captured ships were brought into Ramsay Bay, in a most shattered condition, particularly the Marshall Bellisle, which was with difficulty preserved from sinking. When the Castle was built from which the annexed view was taken, no tradition extant furnishes any evidence: it is a place of some defence; and has, at different times, received improvement.

In the year 1232, a monastery was erected for Franciscan friars, but pulled down in 1610, and a large house built on the foundation, by Sir Arthur Chichester, ancestor to the present Marquis Donegal. The church has lately been ornamented with a handsome spire, and within side are many ancient and curious monuments.

The whole length of the road from Belfast to CARRICKFERGUS exhibits a beautiful view of the opposite shore of the county of Down, including that of the bay and shipping.

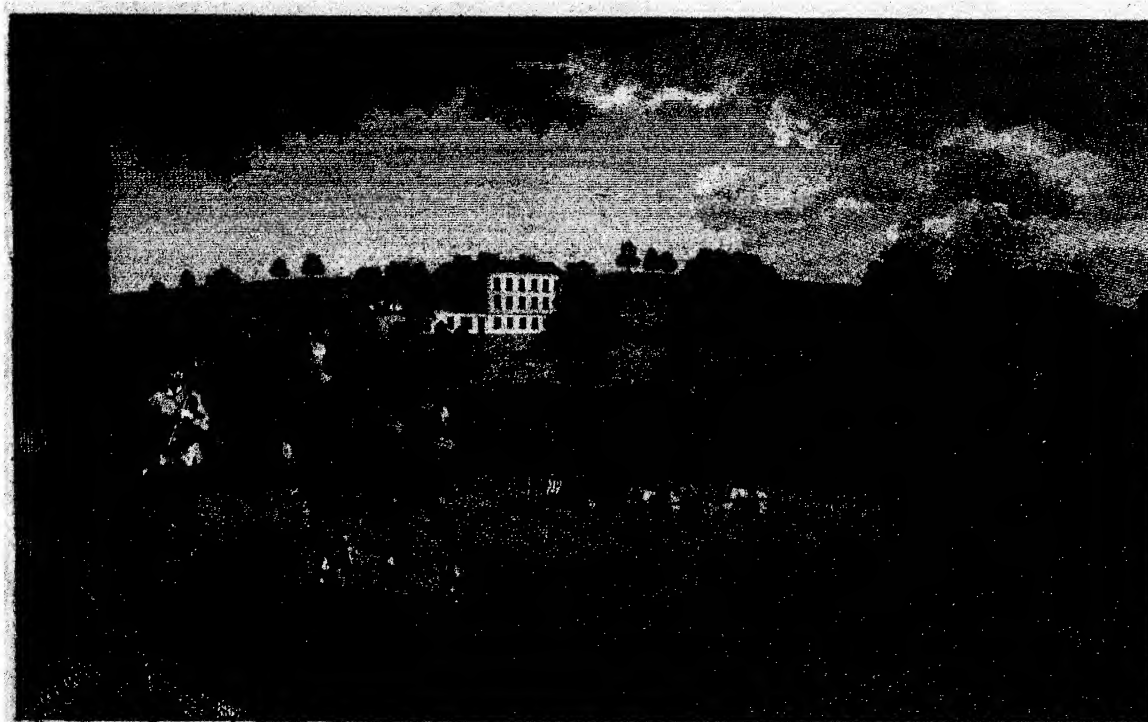


Plate the Engraving & Engraved by J. Waller

Published July 1835 by J. Waller & Co. 10, Newmarket Street, London.

KNIGHTS HILL, Surrey.

KNIGHT'S HILL.

NUMB. XLII.

PLATE LXXXIV.

THIS new seat of Lord THURLOW, situated near Dulwich, in Surrey, at the distance of about six miles from London, is erected near an old farm-house, for some years inhabited by Mrs. Hervey, who has long been under his lordship's protection.

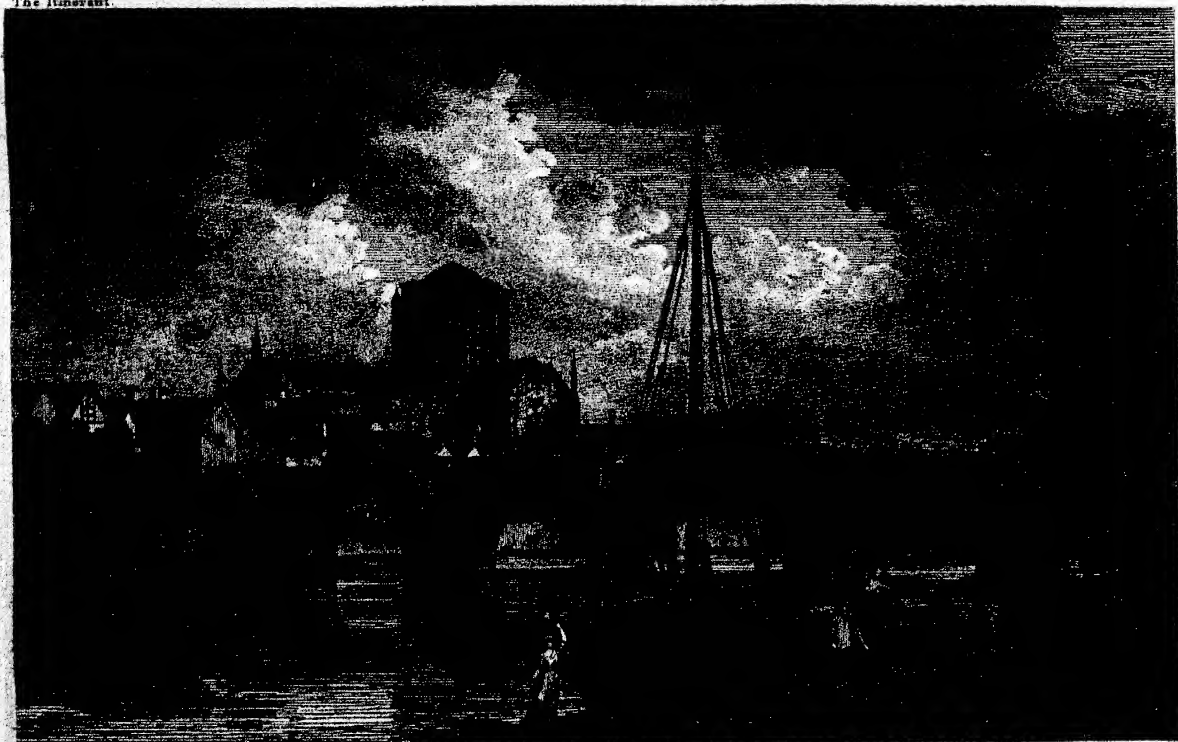
The estate was bought by Lord THURLOW, of the Duke of St. Alban's; and the grounds have been considerably enlarged by subsequent purchases: they form a very extensive and beautiful sheep-walk.

The present edifice, though grand, is in the plain, simple style, from a design by Mr. Holland, which detracts not from his high reputation as an architect. It is built of those peculiarly neat looking bricks, called Suffolk malms; and is remarkable for being the very first house finished throughout with the newly introduced cone floorings, hitherto only partially adopted.

From the upper stories, the views are delightful, over Kent, Surrey, and the metropolis; and the winding of the Thames is likewise plainly discernible all the way from Gravesend to Chelsea, being a circuit of more than thirty miles.

The house and grounds are nearly completed, and the whole arrangement is annually improving in beauty; the expences, it is said, fall little short of thirty thousand pounds.

The Itinerant.



Engraved by A. Wallis from an Original Drawing by J. C. Jones.

Published July 1, 1845, by J. Wallis, Rensselaer Street.

HEREFORD.

HEREFORD.

NUMB. XLIII.

PLATE LXXXV.

HEREFORD is a city, a bishop's see, and the capital of the county to which it gives a name. It is situated on the Wye, by which it is nearly surrounded, and in consequence, from its lying very low, it is often much incommoded. Camden supposes it to have been the Ariconium of antiquity, as several Roman coins and other relics of that people have been found in the neighbourhood; but no history of HEREFORD is to be traced further back than to the age of Edward the Elder. It was made a bishop's see in 680, but its greatest increase was owing to a church dedicated to Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, who was canonized after being assassinated by Offa, King of Mercia, while courting his daughter. It seems to have suffered but little from war, considering its situation bordering on Wales. Griffin, one of the princes of that country, in 1055, however, sacked it, destroyed the cathedral, and carried the bishop away prisoner. It was fortified by Harold, the last Saxon king; but by Doomsday-book appears of little consequence, having then but one hundred and three men within and without the walls.

The Normans built a castle here, which Leland says by the ruins appeared to have been one of the fairest and strongest in England. The present cathedral was begun by Robert Losing, the 27th bishop of the see, who was consecrated in Dec. 1079, and many great additions were made between 1107 and 1115. It suffered in the barons wars, and afterwards decayed so fast, in consequence of the bishop's neglect, that Henry III. threatened to seize the temporalities; this produced attention, and the bishop began a reparation which it has experienced partially from time to time. Bishop Bisse, during his filling this see, from 1713 to 1721, caused great improvements to be made both in the cathedral and the other churches of this city; and Brown Willis informs us, that he erected in this cathedral the most stately altar-piece in the kingdom. Since his time it has decayed very fast; the west end having fallen down in September 1786, damaged other parts very considerably; a subscription was opened for its repair; it is, however, not yet finished, neither is it probable it will be for some time. It had a spire, which was taken down soon after the late fall of the western end.

There has been a bridge here as long perhaps as any where in the kingdom, for the name of the town signifies in Saxon the ford of the army, therefore it is likely to have been one of the first places which had such a convenience. It suffered much during the civil wars, being closely besieged by the Parliament army, and the Scots are said to have lost four thousand men before it; two of its churches were then destroyed, with the chapter-house, a curious edifice: the churches now standing having no cemeteries, the burials are all at the cathedral, which is enriched with many ancient and curious monuments.

HEREFORD is governed by a mayor, recorder, and six aldermen; and has several charter companies with many privileges; it sends two members to Parliament, has three market-days in a week, and several charitable institutions.

This place is more spacious than populous: its chief manufacture is gloves and other articles of leather. Cider is also exported in great quantities, and may be considered the staple of the county, the very hedges of which are planted with apple-trees. Many of the houses are very old, the streets dirty; and it is, indeed, altogether very susceptible of improvement.

Between HEREFORD and Sutton are two large stones, placed as a water-mark, which, in 1652, were said to be moved about 240 yards, and nobody knew how, though one of the stones required nine oxen to draw it to its place again.

WALTON BRIDGE.

NUMB. XLIII.

PLATE LXXXVI.

WALTON BRIDGE was built by Mr. DECKER, in virtue of an Act of Parliament he obtained in 1747, and in 1750 it was completed on a very elegant plan, of complex timber-work, that of the principal arch forming a circle of one hundred feet diameter; it was constructed by Mr. Etheridge, the first surveyor of the works at Ramsgate Pier; or, as some say, by a Mr. White, of Weybridge; and so contrived, that any piece falling to decay might with ease be unscrewed, and a new one substituted without deranging the harmony of the whole; but, as the timbers decayed very fast, and great expenses attended the repair, it was thought advisable to rebuild the bridge of less perishable materials; and therefore, a few years since, the subject of this view, which is of brick and stone, was built under the direction of Mr. Payne, at the expense of about two thousand pounds: but, though it has gained considerably in strength and solidity, it has confessedly lost much of its original taste and elegance. It is extended to a very considerable length, as the land is low, and every extraordinary rise of water overflows it.

The town of WALTON is about nineteen miles from London, in the county of Surry, though said to have been in Middlesex till about three hundred years ago, when the current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, which also destroyed a church.

At a little distance from hence are some vestiges of a Roman camp; and near this place the Britons, with great spirit, resisted the passage of the Romans across the river, into the bed of which, on that occasion, numbers of stakes were driven, some of which are even now to be found.

The scenery of this part of the river greatly improves in beauty, and, descending with the stream, one may aptly apply the lines of an ancient poet:

" We saw so many woods and princely bowers,
" Sweet fields, brave palaces, and stately towers,
" So many gardens drest with curious care,
" That Thames with royal Tiber may compare."

The nearest piece of water in this view is a canal, and not, as it seems, part of the river; on the opposite side, under the trees, is the dairy belonging to Oatlands. In the distance appear Harrow on the Hill, Highgate, and Hampstead. The meandering of the river, with the bridge, Sunbury church, &c. form a coup d'œil seldom met with, though several such are seen at almost every turn from Oatlands, the charming feat of the Duke of York, a view of which was given in Numb. xxxvii. of this work: the original drawing from which this is engraved is intended as a companion to that view, and was taken from the terrace by the Duke's order, for his own collection, by Mr. Dayes, draftsman to His Royal Highness.

IS a very ancient city in Somersetshire, indeed so ancient, that in tracing its history we are bewildered in the labyrinth of tradition and fable. So long ago as in the year of the world 3100, say some of the monkish writers, it was built by Bladud, a king of this island, of the Trojan race, who, having studied in the philosophical schools of Athens, returned a great mathematician and magician. By his superior gifts in the latter character, he is stated to have endued the springs, for which this place is celebrated, and from which it takes its name, with the various and wonderful properties they possess, and to have dedicated them to Minerva, to whom he erected a magnificent temple. Be this as it may, the memory of this personage is preserved in a conspicuous inscription on the pedestal of his statue in one of the principal baths, and his name continues to be mentioned with all that distinctive veneration which naturally attaches to objects veiled without being entirely obscured in the sublime mists of antiquity.

Quitting, however, the traditional accounts, certain it is, that the waters of Bath have been acknowledged to possess, for some hundred of years, medicinal virtues of a very superior nature, applied to the human system either externally or internally.

This city, which may now be pronounced one of the most elegant in Europe, is situated on the river Avon. The houses are built of a yellowish kind of stone, called free-stone, superficially soft, but durable; the streets are very regular and handsomely paved; those of the old town are, however, rather narrow.

BATH has an elegant cathedral of Gothic workmanship, being a bishopric connected with the see of Wells. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, common council, and other corporate officers, and sends two members to Parliament.

But the very superior consequence of this city is derived from the periodical residence of the nobility and gentry, not only of this but of many other countries in Europe, who come here for the benefit of the waters, as well as for the occasional participation of the most select and elegant society to be met with in the kingdom.

Fashion is here reduced to a system, and its laws are so organized as to form a sort of political constitution, which much increases the general convenience and accommodation of the company.

The improvements BATH has had of late years are of such extent and magnitude, that they cannot be described within the narrow limits to which we are confined; among the principal of these, however, may be reckoned the Exchange in Corn-street, erected in the year 1743, several of the corporate halls, the theatre, assembly-rooms, &c. not to mention the magnificent ranges of houses, squares, &c. built for the accommodation of visitors, and which, with the connecting streets, form what is called the new town.

In this city is an hospital, which affords gratuitous relief to all in Great Britain and Ireland (the inhabitants of Bath excepted) whose circumstances would not otherwise enable them to visit the place at their own expense.

The markets of BATH are admirably well supplied with every domestic necessary. It is situated about 107 miles west from London, and about 13 from Bristol.

The Innkeeper



Engraved by J. Miller from an Original Drawing by H. Turner

Printed by J. Miller at the Old Currier's Room, London

BRIDGENORTH.

BRIDGNORTH,

PLATE LXXXVIII.

NUMB. XLIV.

AN ancient borough in Shropshire, occupying a most picturesque and romantic situation on the Severn, which divides it into upper and lower town: over the Severn is a bridge of seven arches, supposed to have been originally built by the widow of Etheldred, King of the Mercians, about the year 675.

BRIDGNORTH CASTLE is of Danish structure, and has stood above 900 years. The town was walled round by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, who afterwards revolted from Henry I. as did Roger de Mortimer, from Henry II. relying on the strength of the place, but both unsuccessfully, as they were obliged to surrender. At the siege of this place occurred one of those rare instances of loyalty and friendship we sometimes hear of, that of a subject sacrificing his own life to save his king.

Hubert de St. Clare, observing an arrow directed at Henry II. and having no way to prevent its effect, stepped before him, and received it in his own heart.

BRIDGNORTH remained the property of the crown till granted by Richard III. to John Sutton, Lord Dudley; it has been several times besieged, but suffered most in the civil wars, the citadel being gallantly defended for King Charles, by Sir Lewis Kirk; there are now but very small remains of the Castle, which was on the highest part of the rock, and had a very extensive command of the country. On the west bank of the river stood a magnificent convent, under which were several remarkable large caverns and vaults; and in some parts of the town excavations in the rock are united to the dwellings; indeed, the whole town has a singular appearance.

In BRIDGNORTH are two churches, and on the Castle Hill is a walk, which King Charles the First said he thought the pleasantest in his dominions. The town, which consists chiefly of three streets, paved with pebbles, is populous, and has a good trade, both by land and water.

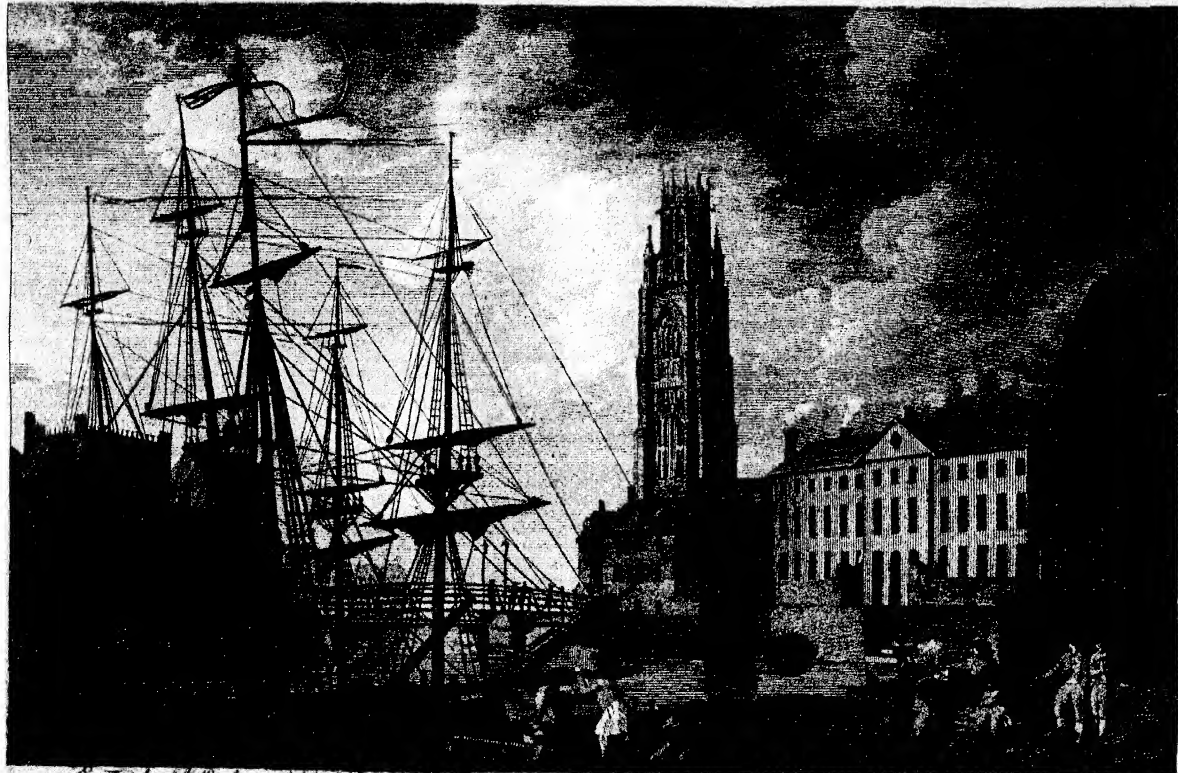
The corporation of BRIDGNORTH is of a very ancient grant, and its privileges are considerable; it is exempt from the payment of tolls, customs, &c. to any other place, while it receives many. Its internal government is in the hands of two bailiffs, annually elected, twenty-four aldermen, a recorder, forty-eight common council, and a town-clerk.

The bailiffs *pro tempore* are lords of the manor for the town and its surrounding liberties; and it sends two members to Parliament, which are elected by the free burgesses.

Here is a free school for the burgesses' sons, from whence are sent and maintained, eighteen scholars at the University of Oxford; likewise an hospital for poor widows; but the church endowments are very deficient, the ancient revenues having been entirely alienated by the statutes of dissolution.

The market of BRIDGNORTH is on Saturday, and is well supplied and attended. There are annually four fairs; a very thriving stocking manufactory is carried on here; as also of late years the trade of gun-making. The distance of the town from the capital of the kingdom is 135 miles, and 15 from Shrewsbury, the county town.

The Itinerant



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by W. Brand Esq.

Published Oct. 1835 by J. Walker, N. 76, Broadway Street, London.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

PLATE LXXXIX.

NUMB. XLV.

BOSTON is a large, handsome sea-port town, in the county of Lincoln, situated upon the banks of the river Witham, over which is a lofty wooden bridge: it is distant about 119 miles north from London, and nearly six from the sea: it has been much improved of late, by being paved, watched, and lighted in the manner of London, at the expense of the inhabitants, who were some years since estimated at 5000, but are now much increased. Since the enclosure of the fens its trade has rapidly increased, and is at this time very extensive. The markets of Boston, which are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are well supplied with every necessary of life, and in spring here are the largest markets in the kingdom for sheep. In the latter end of Edward the First's reign Boston was burnt and plundered by a banditti who came to the fair disguised as monks and priests; but it soon recovered that disaster, became a staple for wool, and was much enriched by trading with the Hans towns, the merchants of which fixed their guild here. It is a town corporate, and holds an admiralty jurisdiction in the borough and port. It sends two members to Parliament; chosen by the burgesses at large, who derive their privilege of voting from servitude, with this exception only, that the sons of aldermen claim it by inheritance. The officers of the borough are a mayor, a recorder, and 12 aldermen; 18 common-council men, an erection bailiff, a chamberlain, a town-clerk, serjeants at mace, &c.

It enjoys, by a grant of Henry VIII. some revenues from the suppressed religious establishments.

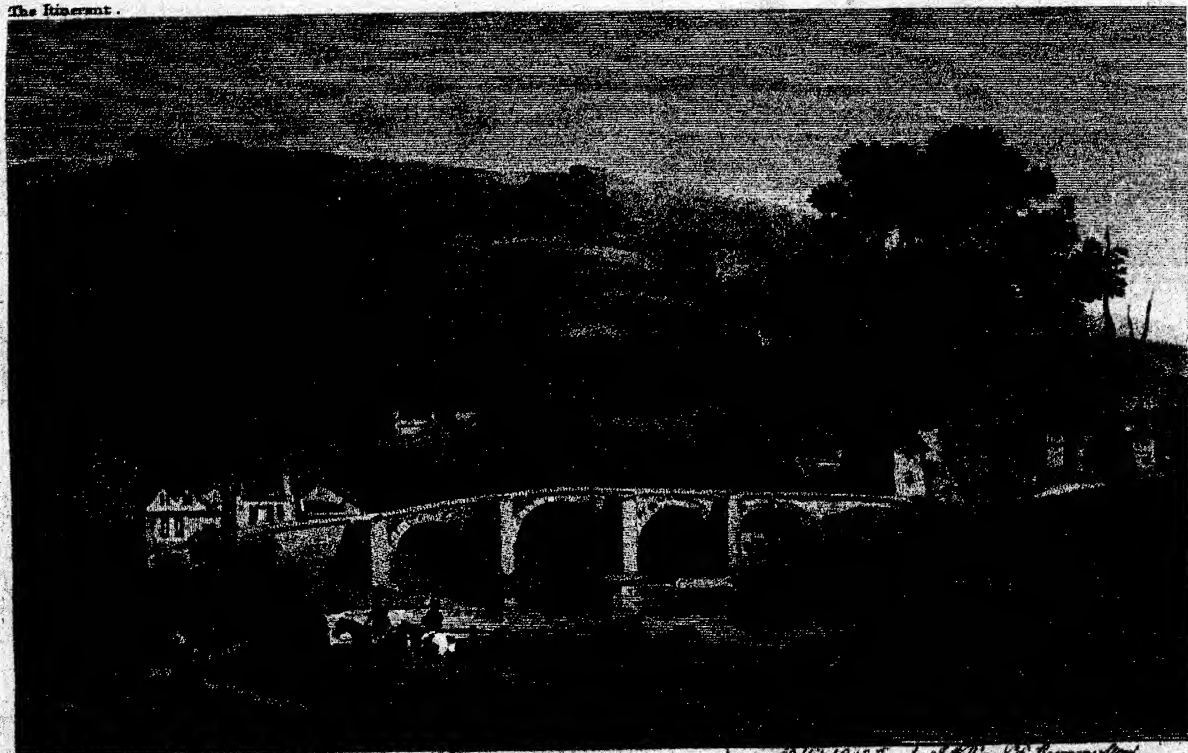
The town is remarkable for its parish church, which is allowed to be the largest and most beautiful structure of the kind in England; the foundation was laid A. D. 1310; the tower is 280 feet in height, being nearly equal in length to the body of the church; the form of the upper part of it is octagonal, the walls of which are not quite three inches thick; and although it has stood nearly 500 years, there is not the appearance of the slightest decay in this part, which is so light, open, and elegant, that it has been denominated the Lantern, and there is a conjecture of its having been constructed for the use of mariners. The body of the church is singularly handsome; and an elegant organ produces a very agreeable effect, when viewed from the west end; the choir itself is spacious, and the altar is ornamented with painting by P. Mequignon at the expense of a private gentleman.

This noble fabric is kept in excellent order; and wherever time has made any ravages, such attention is paid to the original design in the repairs, that it now remains a perfect model of the Gothic style of building at the beginning of the 14th century.

The exports of this place are considerable, chiefly corn; and in the quarter ending 5th July, 1795, 430,000 bushels of oats only were shipped from this place, chiefly for London; its imports are large from the Baltic, Norway, &c.

The Proprietor is happy publicly to acknowledge his obligation to Mr. Brand for his correct and masterly drawing, from which the annexed View was engraved.

The Riverant.



Designed by J. Mitchell from an original drawing by W. Harrison.

Published Oct. 1836, by A. Bell & Co. 15, Newmarket Street.

MATLOCK.

MATLOCK.

NUMB. XLV.

PLATE XC.

THE village of MATLOCK occupies a most romantic situation in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of that stupendous pile of rocks called the Tor, on the banks of the Derwent, which is here a limpid stream wandering among broken fragments of earth in the most fantastic manner, forming a scenery altogether picturesque and delightful. The soil is however wild and barren; but that for which this place is most celebrated, is the unusual petrifying property of its warm springs, and the vast masses of petrifications that every where interrupt their course, such as are not to be found in any other part of the kingdom: these are manufactured for ornamental furniture, into vases, obelisks, &c. and may be considered as a staple commodity of the neighbourhood.

The medicinal virtues of the waters of MATLOCK were first noticed about the year 1698, when a bath was built, and the original possessor only erected a small suite of rooms for the use of occasional bathers; since that period, however, the town has rapidly continued to rise in celebrity, and is now distinguished by every elegance of accommodation peculiar to other places of a similar description, viz. public rooms, a theatre, &c. The waters of MATLOCK are chiefly commended both for drinking and bathing in all impurities of the blood, relaxations, rheumatisms, want of appetite and indigestion. The company who resort here during the summer months, are more select than numerous, inasmuch as the place, on account of its situation, is better suited to a contemplative than a dissipated temper of mind.

Notwithstanding the sterility of the soil, the hills about MATLOCK are much enriched with wood, which renders the landscape on every side beautiful. The town itself has a very singular appearance, from the houses being necessarily situated one overlooking the other, on account of the irregularity of the rocky surfaces on which they are erected. It is long and straggling, and from the bridge to the bath near a mile; its distance from London is about 142 miles, and from Derby 16.

The Linerent.

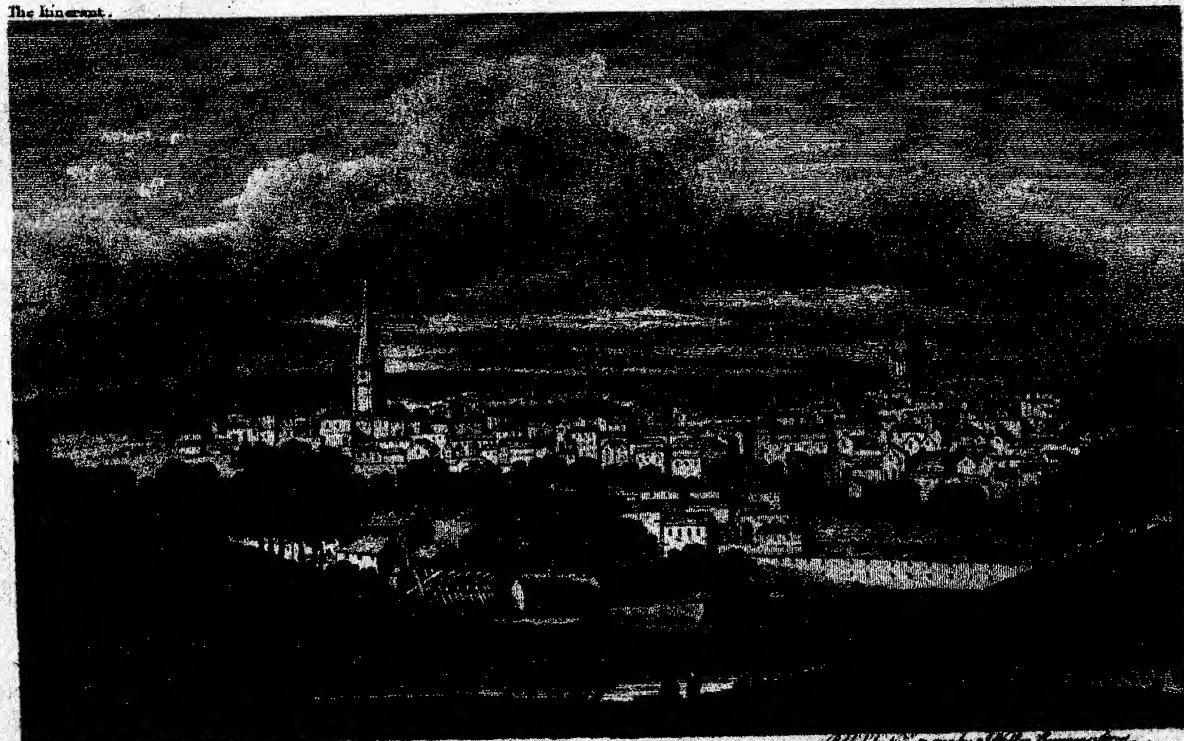


Plate 51. Engraved by J. H. P. from an Original Drawing by A. C. Brown

Published by J. H. P. at the Office of the Birmingham Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM.

NUMB. XLVI.

PLATE XCI.

THIS town, greatly famed for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, in the county of Warwick, about 110 miles from London, twenty-three from Warwick, and seventeen from Coventry.

BIRMINGHAM, including the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley, is about two miles in length, and nearly of the same breadth; it is extremely populous, and is daily increasing in size and wealth. The inhabitants of both sexes, from infancy to old age, are all employed in some branch or other of the various manufactures here carried on, in gold, silver, steel, &c. as well for ornament as use; and of such exquisite taste and workmanship as to excite the attention of the curious.

Here are two churches, one of which is said to have the finest cemetery in Europe, both excellent sets of bells and chimes, which play every three hours, and have a different tune for each day in the week. There are three chapels of ease to the established church; Quaker, Presbyterian, and other Dissenters' meeting-houses. Several public schools; one, for the education of 130 boys, founded by Edward the Sixth, is a noble structure; the others supported by voluntary contributions.

BIRMINGHAM is not incorporated, to which its consequence may, in a great measure, be owing, as it is free for any person to settle in. The government is vested in two constables, two bailiffs, and a headborough.

The navigable canals, made and making about this place, may be considered as models for ingenuity and convenience, particularly in the locks, &c. and they afford a communication by water to the rivers Severn, Trent, Mersey, &c. and passing near several collieries, convey at an easy expense the necessary fuel and heavy materials for their manufactories, which is distributed by the same cheap conveyance to the various places of consumption and exportation.

The spirit of manufactory is not confined to BIRMINGHAM alone, but spreads to a considerable distance round; one place we cannot omit noticing; SOHO, about two miles off, was, a few years ago, a barren heath, and now exhibits one of the largest manufactories in the world, employing several hundred persons in the fabrication of buckles, buttons, &c. &c.

The lower part of the town, being chiefly the warehouses and manufactories, has, from the innumerable columns of smoke continually ascending, contracted a very dirty, and rather mean appearance; but the upper part is well built, and furnished with shops and houses that rival the metropolis. It has a theatre, which stands in the foremost rank of places of that description out of London; a Vauxhall, assemblies, and every other species of amusement are here to be found; to which the inhabitants, supposed to be about 60,000, afford ample support.

The fairs in BIRMINGHAM are held on the Thursday in Whitfun week, and on the 29th of September. The market day is Thursday, but every day has that appearance to those used only to see such markets as are usual in most country towns.

The Rhinocent.



Plates 21 Engraved by J. Miller from an Original Drawing by R. H. Brown.

Published Nov. 3. 1805 by J. Miller & Co. Printers &c.

SCARBOROUGH.

SCARBOROUGH.

NUMB. XLVI.

PLATE XCII.

SCARBOROUGH, an ancient sea-port, on the borders of the German ocean, is 235 miles north of London, and 40 miles north-east from York. Its name is derived from the Saxon, *Scarp-burg*, signifying a town or fort on a rock. It is situated in the bosom of a spacious bay, noble, beautiful, and romantic. The town stands on the declivity of a hill, which is washed at the foot by the waves, and is, in stress of weather, a very convenient port for ships trading on this coast. The lofty promontory on which the castle is erected, shelters the town from the eastern winds, and terminates the view with magnificence and grandeur.

The noble castle has a just claim to great antiquity, being built about the year 1136, by William Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, a military nobleman, descended from the sister of William the Conqueror. It is 380 feet above the level of the sea, by which it is bounded on three sides, and presents to the north, the east, and the south, a sweep of perpendicular rocks, totally inaccessible. The tremendous height of its summit corresponds with the description of Dover cliff by the inimitable pen of Shakespeare---

-----The murm'ring surge
That on th' unnumber'd pebbles idly chafes,
Can scarce be heard so high.

Within the castle wall is a plain, which, according to ancient historians, contained 60 acres, of a beautiful verdure, supplied by a well of limpid water springing from the rock; but the area of the plain is now reduced to little more than 19 acres. The elevation of the site, the venerable walls which adorn its summit, and a stately tower, majestic in ruins, convey an idea of much beauty, strength, and importance; but these noble vestiges of ancient magnificence, mouldering under the destructive impressions of time, exhibit an awful memorial of the instability of all human grandeur. The church is also the remains of an ancient fabric, formerly a convent of Carmelite friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the steeple, now singularly standing at the east end, was originally central.

SCARBOROUGH sends two members to Parliament. The town is governed by two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and 36 select burgesses. The inhabitants are estimated at 10,000---and the shipping at 33,400 tons.

SCARBOROUGH is distinguished as one of the oldest and most respectable sea-bathing places in Great Britain. The medicinal virtues of its celebrated SPA were discovered upwards of 160 years ago. The great Dr. Mead entertained a high opinion of them. These properties are described---as favourable in most cases of obstructions, in a beginning dropy, and a too gross corpulency; it is deemed a preventive of disorders originating in a plethoric habit, also in asthmatic and many other complaints.

For the annexed View, which is from the road to Seamer, we are indebted to the able pencil of the ingenious Mr. J. Hornsey.



Plate 93. Engraved by J. Walker after an Original Picture by Rainolds.

Published by J. Walker, 10, St. Thomas's Street.

CHELMSFORD.

THIS town, now the capital of the county of Essex, has no great antiquity to boast, being, at the Conquest, a villa of the Bishop of London, situated near the confluence of the Chelmer and Can; and a ford at this place, over the former river, now making navigable, is evidently the derivation of its name. In 1100 Maurice, then Bishop of London, built a bridge here, which soon made this place of consequence; and King John gave license for a market, held on Fridays, which is well supplied with every necessary. Here are two fairs in the year.

It is remarkable that CHELMSFORD, though the town in which the assizes and sessions are held, the knights of the shire elected, and all the other county business transacted, is neither incorporated nor returns members to parliament.

CHELMSFORD is distant from London about 29 miles, and consists of four streets, regular and well-built. It is entered, from the metropolis, over a spacious, handsome, stone bridge of one arch, erected in 1787, on the site of the old one; and near it, in the hamlet of Moulsham, is the county gaol. After passing the bridge, the traveller is agreeably struck with a spacious, well-built street; at the end is the county hall, and near it an elegant conduit; over which, on a pedestal, is a beautiful figure of a water-nymph.

The county hall, which appears so conspicuous in the view, was built in 1790: the front is of stone, and the entrance is used, on market-days, as a corn exchange: behind, on the same basement, are the courts of assize, sessions, &c.: above is the county room, extending the whole front of the building; which, with the grand jury room, and other apartments for transacting business, are so well arranged, as to render it one of the completest edifices of the kind in the kingdom; and the opinion entertained of it by the magistrates is to be seen in the Chelmsford Journal, July 13, 1792, when, on presenting Mr. John Johnson with the large elegant gilt cup and stand which had been ordered at a former session, the chairman returned him the thanks of the bench, for having completed the SHIRE HALL in a manner so highly creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of the county.—On this elegant structure there was but one opinion, because it combined every accommodation for the public, with all the decorative parts of architecture; and, what was greatly to his honour, the expense fell considerably short of the estimate.

The cup is of an elegant form, and ornamented with a mural crown border; an elevation of the building on one side, with the East Saxon arms on the other; and on the border is inscribed as follows:

"ESSEX. At the General Quarter Sessions, held at Chelmsford, Jan. 10, 1792—

"ORDERED, That the thanks of this Court be given to JOHN JOHNSON, Esq. and that a piece of plate, of the value of one hundred guineas, be purchased and presented to him, as a public testimony of his integrity and professional abilities in the design and execution of the County Hall, Architect and surveyor of the county of Essex.

"BULLOCK, Clerk of the Peace."

The bridge at the entrance of the town, and the figure on the conduit, are also from the designs of Mr. Johnson, and executed under his direction.



This is engraved by H. Wallis from an Original Drawing by J. A. Smith Esq.

LAUNCESTON.

LAUNCESTON,

NUMB. XLVII.

PLATE XCIV.

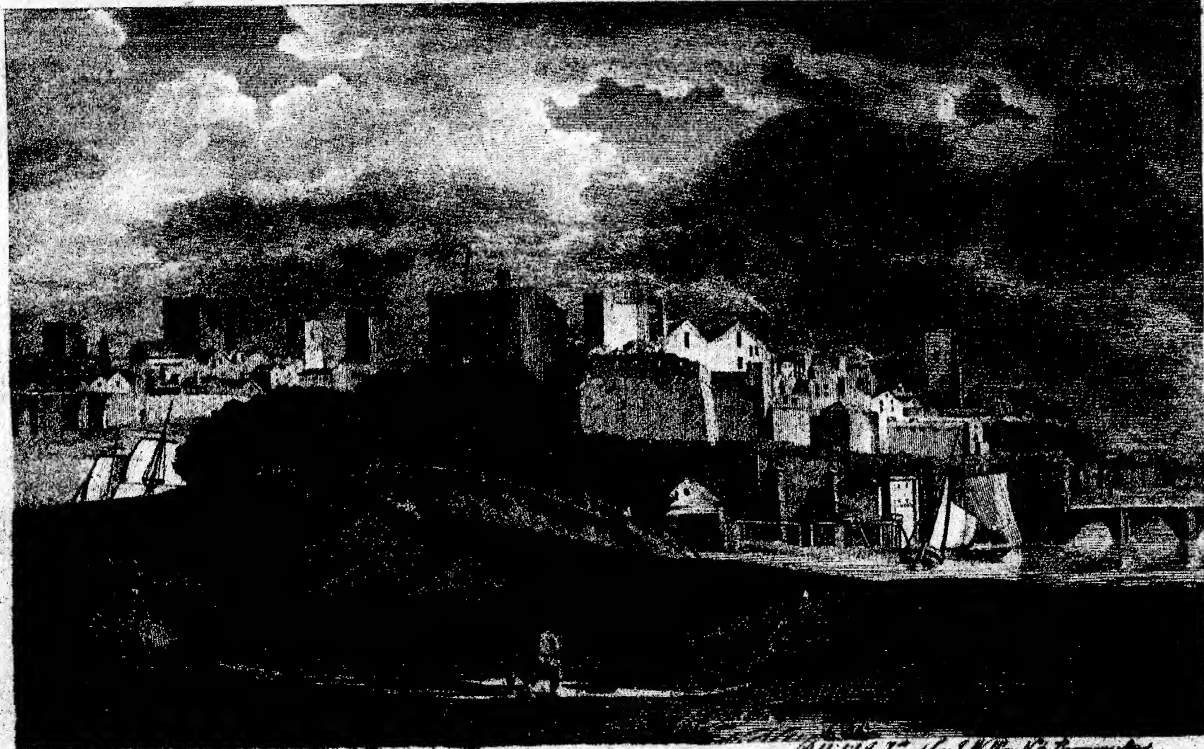
SOMETIMES called Dunhivid, is an ancient borough in Cornwall, situated on the Tamar, over which is a stone bridge. It is a place of no great celebrity in history, though of considerable consequence in a trading point of view. As it is now constituted a corporation, which privilege it received in the year 1555 from Queen Mary, its government is by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen; it has a free school on a good establishment, founded by Queen Elizabeth; as it has also two charity-schools for forty-eight children of both sexes. The place having been vested in right of the eldest sons of the Kings of England, ever since Richard II. it gives to this day the title of Viscount to the Prince of Wales, of whom the manor is held in fee farm.

LAUNCESTON first became a free bor, or borough, under the patronage of Henry III.; and here it is that the knights of the shire have been at all times elected, since the reign of Edward I. It dates its lists of burgesses from the twenty-third year of this monarch. Its members in parliament are two.

It had formerly a castle, which, on account of its great strength, was called Castle Terrible, built, says tradition, so long ago as in the ninth century; several remains of this ancient edifice are yet visible. Of the town wall, which, according to Leland, was standing in his time, there is little left.

Launceston church is an object well worth the most minute inspection of the curious—every stone on the outside of the building being enriched with a variety of figures carved in bas relief.

The markets of this place are on Thursday and Saturday; the first of these was originally held on a Sunday, but altered by King John. In the course of the year it has five fairs; and its distance from London is 26½ measured miles; from Exeter about 41.



Engraved by J. Walter from an Original Drawing by the Author.

Published first, by J. Walter, No. 1, Pall Mall.

CHESTER.

CHESTER.

PLATE XCV.

NUMB. XLVIII.

THIS ancient, large, and populous city, commonly called West-CHESTER, is a Bishopric and County Palatine; it is the capital of Cheshire, and situated near the mouth of the river Dee, over which there is a noble bridge. It consists of eleven parishes; nine of these have churches, among which the cathedral is to be noticed as very antique—This and the castle, say some of the accounts, were built by Hugh Lupus, nephew of William the Conqueror; but their external aspect bespeaks them of yet earlier origin.

CHESTER is of Roman foundation; and under the government of the then mistress of the world, no city in England exhibited more splendour; it was here the twentieth legion, called *Valeria Victrix*, was stationed.—On the Romans evacuating the country, it alternately became a prey to Britons, Danes, and Saxons, since which period it has been in an uniformly progressive state of improvement. Its connexions, as a cheese and linen mart, particularly with Ireland and the ports in the Bristol Channel, render it a place of very considerable consequence in a commercial point of view.

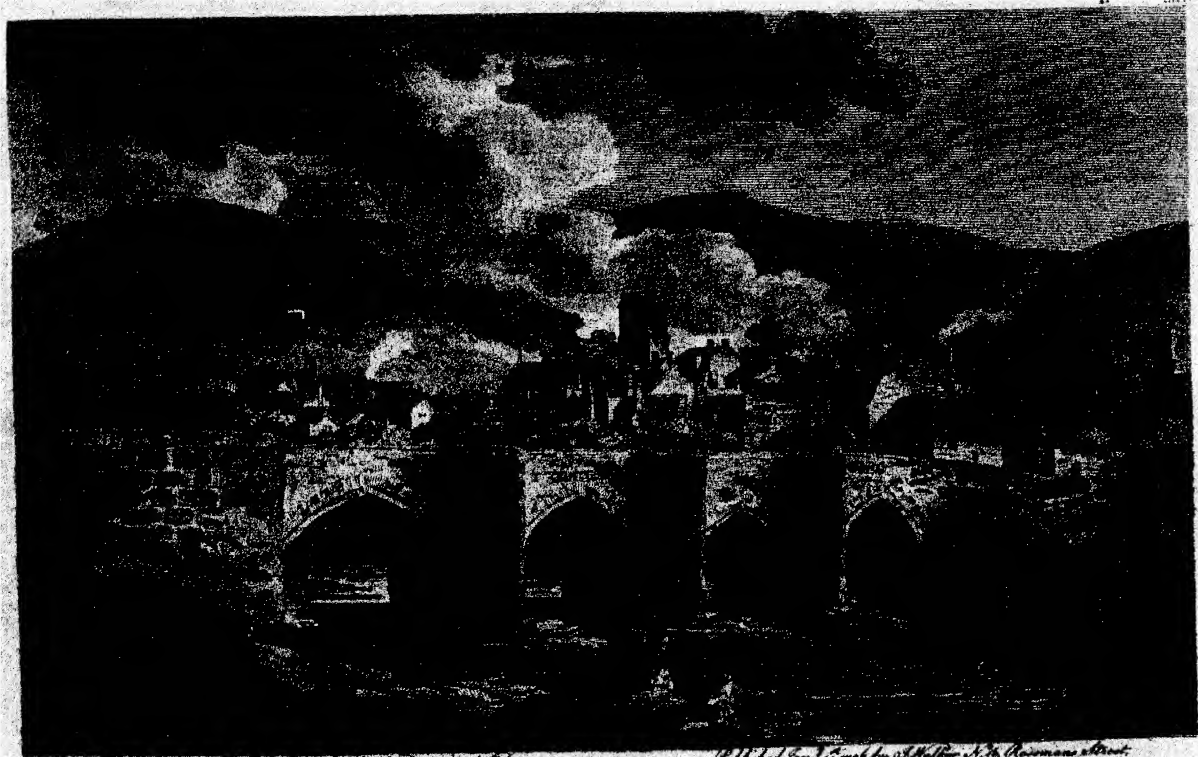
The principal streets of CHESTER intersect each other at right angles, forming the exact figure of a cross; and the style in which most of the houses were originally built, was after that of several towns in Spain, and other parts of the continent, with gloomy piazzas or projecting pent-houses. It, of late years, however, has begun to assume a more open aspect, and several of its modern buildings are equal to those of the metropolis. In the centre of the town stands the exchange, an elegant structure, supported on stone pillars.

This city was deprived for some time of its episcopal dignity, which was restored by Henry VIII, who also gave it the privilege of sending members to parliament. It was chartered as a corporation by Henry VII, the government of which is intrusted to a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, two sheriffs, and forty common-council.—In the civil wars of the seventeenth century, it sustained a siege in favour of Charles I. and declared for Charles II. The military establishment of Chester is with a governor of the city and castle, a lieutenant-governor, &c. &c.

The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and there are three well-frequented fairs in the year—June 24, July 25, and September 29: each continues for a week.

CHESTER being in the vicinity of Wales, the surrounding scenery unites in an eminent degree the beautiful and sublime.—It gives the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales; he also derives from thence several pecuniary advantages.

It was here that King Edgar was crowned, as well as Henry on the Dee by eight tributary sovereigns, while himself sat at the helm—and here also, and two other British monarchs were crowned at this place. It is also noticed among other curious facts, that Henry the Lion, King of Germany, died and was buried here, after living a hermit in the neighbourhood ten years unknown.



Engraved by J. Mitchell from an Original Drawing by J. Rogers

Published for J. Rogers by J. Walter A. 25, Abchurch Lane Street.

LLANGOLLEN.

LLANGOLLEN

NUMB. XLVIII.

PLATE XXVI.

IS a small town in Denbighshire, North Wales, chiefly noticeable for its romantic situation, being surrounded by lofty mountains, the scenery of which, diversified with hanging woods and falling torrents, presents to the imagination an idea of grandeur and picturesque beauty highly gratifying to the mind of taste. The coup d'œil derives much from the sublime character which marks the course of the river Dee, crossed by a bridge at this place—the mass of shelving rock over which it is furiously precipitated, receives a glossy polish from the rapid operation of the water on its surface.

Just above the town, along the summit of one of the mountains, extend the ruins of Dinas Brân, a primitive Welch castle: standing, as it were, on the edge of an eminence or precipice, it might well be deemed in former times inaccessible. It was to this fortress, in the reign of Henry III. that Gryffyd ap Madog fled from the vengeance of his incensed countrymen, after having leagued with the English against them. The name of the founder of Dinas Brân, once a place of such importance, is not to be traced in the page of history; neither is the date of its origin: its few remains, however, bear the architectural character of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

In the neighbourhood of LLANGOLLEN there are many other beauties, both of art and nature, which the pen of the antiquary, and the pencil of the artist, might be well employed in noticing; among the rest, the ruins of the ancient palace of Owen Glyndwr, and the citadel of the Druids, to which the brave Caractacus retired after his defeat by the Romans:—not to mention a number of gentlemen's seats of elegant modern structure.

Of the town itself little can be said—its distance from London is about 196 miles, from Shrewsbury 32.





Engraved by J. G. from an Original Drawing by J. G.

Printed by J. G. at the Office of the Itinerant.

DURHAM.

D U R H A M.

NUMB. XLIX.

PLATE XCVII.

THIS city, anciently called DURBAME, the capital of the county palatine, or bishopric of DURHAM (the richest in England) owes its origin, according to the legend of St. Cuthbert, to some monks who rested here with the remains of that Saint. Other accounts, however, do not agree with this, but place the date of its foundation about seventy years before the Conquest; at which period, the body of St. Cuthbert was translated hither. It was erected into an episcopal see in 995, by Ethelred, and incorporated by Richard I.—The ancient government was that of bailiffs, appointed by the bishops, and afterwards by an alderman and twelve burgesses. It was not till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that it had a mayor and common councilmen, nor till 1684, that a charter was granted, which declared the corporation vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, and town clerk; who can hold court leets, &c. in the city, under the bishop, who is a temporal prince, and sheriff paramount, appointing his own deputy, who is not accountable, like others, to the Exchequer, but only to his principal. The livings in the gift of this prelate are the richest in England, many of them being to the amount of £.800 a year each.

The Cathedral, which has lately been repaired and enriched, is a very magnificent pile, and was originally dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and St. Mary, but in King Henry the Eighth's statutes, is called *Ecclesia Cathedralis Christi et Beatae Mariae*, an alteration which we suppose took place at the Reformation, as more according with the Protestant system.

In St. Mary's chapel, in the church, is the tomb of the venerable Bede, whose history and character are given in a scroll placed over it: here are also preserved some old records of Scotland, whose kings were great benefactors to the religious establishment of the place; David having been the founder of the cathedral.

In 1040, DURHAM was besieged by Duncan, king of Scotland, who was totally routed, in consequence of a vigorous sally made by the garrison: and near this city it was that the memorable battle was fought, in which, afterwards, David was taken prisoner by Philippa, queen to Edward the Third.

This city is delightfully situated on a rocky peninsula, almost surrounded by the river Were, over it are several bridges, one of which, called Framwelgate Bridge, built by Bishop Flambard, may be considered as the finest model of bridge-building in Britain, of that age; the excellence of the construction, and workmanship of which, are sufficiently proved, by its having stood near seven hundred years. The span of the arches is ninety feet, and so flat, as to be constructed on the quarter section of a circle. In the annexed view it is seen through the arch of the bridge in front, built in 1781, by the dean and chapter, in place of one so narrow, that horses only could pass. The appearance of DURHAM from many points of view in its picturesque neighbourhood is beautiful and romantic.

The remains of a Roman way, called Ikenild Street, are still visible near this city. Two members are returned from hence to Parliament, chosen by the corporation, burgesses, &c. The market is on Saturday, and the distance from London 257 measured miles.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by W. F. Perry

Published & Sold by J. Walker, 25, Newman Street

HACKNESS.

HACKNESS.

REFERENCES

2014 233

HACKNESS, formerly the property of William Rufus, is a remarkable village, celebrated for the magnificence of its scenery, and is, therefore, visited in the summer months, by all the people of taste and fashion who resort to Scarborough, from which it is about six miles distant. It is situated in a delightful valley, encompassed by the surrounding hills, adorned with groves of the finest trees. The gardens are lofty and fertile, finely variegated, differing from each other as well as those of the present. The prospects of the country are in the highest style of grandeur; the hand of nature having not only scattered them with a profusion of original beauties, but also employed them into such various forms and proportions, as are as new, with perspective, and landscape.

The road winds upwards through the valley, at the foot of the mountains, and at every turn a change of scenery: and the view is frequently improved by springs of water bubbling from the sides of the hills in natural cascades, or falling in gentle murmurs.

The river Derwent rises in the hilly country where **HACKWICK**, glides in a rapid stream, near the village, to the westward of which are the great and barren moors that form a striking contrast to the luxuriant woods of **HACKWICK**.

The church, which dominates the village, is a small, but solid fabric, built (according to an inscription on the wall) in the year 1070. The church is a dark, which viewed through the openings of the forest, which form a variety of charming views. The church is a dark, which viewed through the openings of the forest, which form a variety of charming views.

The Rev. John W. Smith, Rector of Winsty Abbey, recalls the evening of her death in this delightful solitude, where she labored with a missionary story and benevolence. A. D. 1840, aged 69 years, "having lived thirty-three years most holy and useful as a single habit."

[illegible]

The annexed is a photograph view of the same taken from the same position as the photograph

LANARKSHIRE N.B.

The Itinerant.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original sketch by the Rev. J. Walker

Published March 1844 by J. Walker 14 Newman Street

GLASGOW.

ONE of the principal cities of North Britain, is situated in Lanerkshire, or Clydesdale. In 560 it is supposed a bishopric was founded here, by a Saint Kentigern, a grandson of Loth, king of the Picts; but of the state of the town at that period little is to be collected.

From about the year 1116 to the Reformation, the records of the city are regular and connected. In 1136, the cathedral, which is the most conspicuous object in the annexed view, was built by John Aethelus, bishop of GLASGOW, under David I. The King was present at its consecration, and bestowed on the establishment the valuable lands of Fordryk, now Patrick. Sixty years afterwards great additions were made to the church by Joceline, then bishop; he also procured a charter from William, king of Scotland, which erected GLASGOW into a royal borough. In 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained from James II. a charter, erecting the town into a regality, as likewise a bull from Pope Nicholas V. for founding an university. From this period the population of the place has rapidly increased, and the university is now one of the most celebrated in Europe.

GLASGOW suffered much in the civil wars, and in addition to the evils of political discord, pestilence, famine, and fire persecuted the devoted inhabitants: the last of these dreadful visitations, in June 1652, destroyed the greatest part of the Tron-gate, the High Street, and the Salt Market, by which accident almost 1000 families were ruined: Since that time the houses have been elegantly built of stone, and but few exceed four floors in height. The streets are clean, well-paved, and spacious; the medium width of the principal ones is fifty feet.

By the charter of 1450, the right of electing magistrates was transferred from the inhabitants to the ecclesiastics; but in the reign of William and Mary, the city was declared free by a new charter, and to this day the inhabitants elect their own magistrates.

The trade of the place continuing to increase, particularly from the date of the Union, Port Glasgow was effected in 1710, twenty-one miles nearer the mouth of the Clyde than the city. In a commercial point of view, both are now of first rate consequence. The most ancient part of the city stands on an eminence, the rest extends over what was once a beautiful fertile plain, and forms, in Mr. Pennant's opinion, the best second rate city he ever saw.

GLASGOW is of not less consequence as a manufacturing, than a commercial city, particularly in linen, cotton, and woollen works, as also in ironmongery, type founding, pottery, &c. &c.

Over the Clyde, which bounds GLASGOW on the south, are two bridges, one built about 400 years since, and the other finished in 1772, consisting of seven arches. The government of the city is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, common council, &c. Its number of inhabitants is now reckoned not less than 50,000.—Distance from Edinburgh 42 miles, from London 410 miles.

The Minaret.



Engraved by J. Miller from an Original Sketching by A. Kinnaird Esq.

Published by J. Miller, 10, Pall Mall East.

LIME-REGIS.

LIME REGIS.

PLATE C.

NUMB. L.

A TOWN in Dorsetshire; it originally belonged to the ecclesiastics of Sherborn Abbey, whose lands were given by the Saxon king, Kenwulf, in 774, but were annexed to the crown in the time of Edward I. who endowed the place with corporate privileges, all which were confirmed in subsequent reigns.

The mayor of LIME REGIS is not only a justice of the peace during his mayoralty, but the two following years, the last of which he is also coroner.

The situation of this town, on the declivity of a hill, renders it of very pleasing aspect, many of the houses being elegantly built of stone. The prospects also in the neighbourhood are many of them delightful.

The trade of this place is very respectable; the receipt of the customs has, on some occasions, amounted to not much less than 16,000 pounds annually.

The place for landing and loading goods is at a little distance from the town, on account of the impracticability of performing that work nearer, such is the boldness of the rocky shore; the harbour is, however, perhaps one of the finest in the world, though kept up at vast expense, a great part of it having been originally formed by art. An immense stone wall or pier runs out into the sea, on which is erected warehouses, &c. and it is, moreover, accommodated with a spacious carriage-way. This place is called the Cobb, and is well defended by a battery, as is also the town.

A very considerable fishery is here carried on.

The event most celebrated in the history of this place was, that of the landing of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, in June 1685; his force was only 100 men, which he brought over in a frigate and two smaller vessels, reckoning more upon the general disposition of the people in his favour, than the ultimate consequences justified a hope of: many of his devoted followers were executed here, and their limbs exposed in various parts of the town.

LIME is regularly built; the custom house is a handsome fabric, raised on pillars, under which is the corn market, well supplied, as is the place, with every requisite for domestic consumption.—Its weekly market is on Friday. The fairs are four, Feb. 2, and 24, May 2, and Sept. 21.—It first sent members to parliament in the twenty-third year of Edward I. at the same time it obtained its other privileges above mentioned. LIME REGIS is 144 measured miles from London.

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ERRATA.

In the Description of Plate lxxiii. last line, for *Mrs. Jarratt*, read *Mrs. Jarrett*. In second line of the Inscription below.

